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NEWSPAPER

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August 6-9 Picketing in Washington

Civil Rights Militants Plan Protests on Viet Nam

From the Allen-Scott Report

Civil rights militants are branching out—into foreign affairs.

Joining forces with pacifist, left-wing and Communist elements, they are preparing to stage a series of turbulent, headline-making demonstrations against U.S. policies in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic.

The nation's capital is to be the scene of the first of these stormy agitations in what is known among them as "Washington Action Project." Slated to take place August 6-9, the plans call for "mass" picketing of the White House, Pentagon and the Capitol—where a spectacular publicity stunt will be undertaken.

This is an attempt to storm the House of Representatives to hold a meeting of a "congress of unrepresented people" to denounce the Viet Nam conflict.

Playing leading roles in the "Washington Action Project" are:

• Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, in the forefront of civil rights militants.

• Students for Democratic Action, stridently active in both civil rights and pacifist agitation.

• W.E.B. DuBois Clubs, branded by FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as a "Marxist group spawned by the Communist party," similarly aggressive in these tumultuous fields.

• Committee for Non-Violent Action, primarily pacifist but also active in civil rights operations.

• Teachers Committee for Peace in Viet Nam, organized several months ago and functioning from a New York City office. A mimeographed letter and other material sent to high school teachers in that area early this month urged their participation in a "nationwide protest

In one publicity stunt, the demonstrators plan to seize the House floor for their own 'congress' denouncing the Viet Nam conflict.

to be held in Washington from August 6-9 on the anniversaries of Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

Significantly, Dr. Martin Luther King is scheduled to be in Washington August 3-4. Early this month he told a conference of Negro leaders in Petersburg, Va., that the time had arrived for the civil rights movement to actively concern itself with the "problem of war."

"It is worthless to talk about integrating if there is no world to integrate in," King said. "We won't defeat communism by guns or bombs or gas. We will do it by making democracy work. The war in Viet Nam must be stopped. There must be a negotiated settlement even with the Viet Cong. The long night of war must be ended."

Organizing and masterminding the "Washington Action Project" is a 30-member coordinating committee—with headquarters in the Washington office of SNCC.

Also located in the same office are the Committee for Non-Violent Action and the Students for a Democratic Society. It is also used by the Communist-dominated DuBois Clubs and other organizations.

Key figure on the coordinating committee is Russell Nixon, militant laborite with ties in electronic communications and waterfront unions.

Expelled from the CIO in 1949, Nixon edits a New York publication and in April of this year, with two leaders of the Women's Strike for Peace, was found guilty in a District of Columbia court of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer questions at a hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This conviction is being appealed.

Students and teachers principally are to constitute the "mass" pickets at the White House, Pentagon and Congress. Also, presumably, to attempt to storm the House of Representatives to stage a "congress of unrepresented people" to denounce U.S. policy in Viet Nam.

All these organizations are busily recruiting "pickets" and soliciting funds for the August 6-9 affair.

Illustrative is the following appeal mailed by the Teachers Committee for Peace in Viet Nam: "Whether you will be an active participant or a moral supporter, you can help in a very vital way by sending us a contribution. We are in desperate need of funds to cover mounting expenses. Remember, war takes no vacation! Please let us hear from you right away."

Congressional authorities, fully apprised of these plans, are taking forceful steps to prevent any disturbances on Capitol Hill.

The law specifically bars unauthorized assemblies and demonstrations there. It will be strictly enforced against the would-be "Washington Action Project." Any move to storm the House will be sternly repressed. Police and other agencies will take similar measures to cope with the contemplated "mass" picketing of the White House and Pentagon.

(Distributed 1965 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

Poverty and the Farm Bill

This article on inconsistencies in government programs enraged Secretary Freeman.

Page 8

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See page 16

South Carolina Power Grab

Administration opposes private facility, wants to spend taxpayer money for federal dam.

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Business Has Own Anti-Poverty And Training Program Across U.S.

By W. P. GULLANDER, *President, National Association of Manufacturers*

(Editor's Note—Although Victor Riesel is on vacation, he has arranged for several leading Americans to present their views in his column. Introducing the article below, Riesel says, "Some two years ago, when the National Association of Manufacturers wanted someone to give it a new, crackling dynamic image, it appointed W.P. 'Gully' Gullander its permanent president. He took on the assignment with the gusto of a plunging fullback. During one of the moments when he stood still long enough to listen to a question, I asked him what he thought of President Johnson's poverty program. This column is his reply.")

The widespread attention given the federal poverty program has largely obscured the fact that a variety of non-governmental solutions are assisting the jobless or disadvantaged citizen in overcoming his economic handicaps.

These solutions, often unheralded, continue to spring up in community after community. Getting to know about them presents a problem. There is no GHQ to turn to. No Big Boss gives orders or gets reports. No master computer spews out the results of this endless variety of voluntary effort.

Nevertheless, we know that from countless clusters of private initiative and responsibility various kinds of help continue to emerge for the hapless citizen who may be handicapped by lack of skill, training or education in his quest for greater economic opportunity.

Last summer the National Association of Manufacturers set out to collect case histories of company-inspired or community-inspired programs that were getting results in this social service area. Later we set up a national clearing house called STEP, which stands for Solutions To Employment Problems, to which citizen-leaders could turn for validated methods of dealing with some of these problems.

Big towns, middle-sized towns and small towns all have been the sources of useful examples, some of them long antedating the birth of the federal poverty program. Let me give some illustrations of what goes on voluntarily in industrial America to permit more citizens to participate in the mainstream of American economic life.

In Chicago, a job mecca where the versatile usually thrive but where the unskilled may falter in face of changing job requirements, some notable examples exist, of which the following may be of particular interest.

A national food processor had long provided employment in its Chicago warehouse for applicants with minimal educational backgrounds. But the demands of the marketplace for a greater variety of products and product labels recently began dictating a change in hiring standards. To curtail errors in shipments, it became imperative that a greater portion of the warehouse workers be able to comprehend packaging and shipping instructions more efficiently. The company, therefore, has established classes at the grammar school level, grades 1 to 6, to provide present employes and applicants with the required visual and verbal skills to handle today's type of work.

In Indianapolis, a leading electronics plant has found it advisable to provide in-plant instruction at the high school level of learning to make it possible for employes to adapt to increasingly sophisticated manufacturing methods. With the flicker of learning re-awakened, a number of employes requested the opportunity of pursuing their studies through to the goal of a high school diploma. Company officials worked out such an acceptable plan with Indianapolis Public School officials, and graduating exercises recently were held in the plant for the accredited pilot group.

In Bedford, Ohio, near Cleveland, two community-wide problems were simultaneously faced: an alarmingly high school drop-out rate existed, and local industry found itself short of skilled help. Industrialists and school authorities teamed up to produce a twin solution. Local businessmen contributed over a million dollars of equipment to the schools. Youngsters willing to complete specified vocational training courses were promised jobs in local plants on presenting their school certificates. Bedford's school drop-out rate has been cut far below the national norm, and industry's recruiting problem has been largely solved.

NAM head Gullander says publicity over federal plans often obscures private efforts.

In Freeland, Pa., an anthracite coal region northwest of Allentown, chronically unemployed miners are now productively engaged in making exhaust fans, range hoods, air purifiers and other home equipment.

This is due to the conviction of an industrialist, Gerald L. Cohen, who grew up in the area, knew the character of the work force available, and built a plant in the depressed town. Relying on on-the-job training methods, Mr. Cohen quickly disproved the theory that the future holds no hope for the worker whose only occupational experience heretofore has been in the mines.

Other STEP case histories have been researched on the San Francisco peninsula and in Spartanburg, S.C.; Lynchburg, Va.; Braxton Court, W. Va.; Dayton, Ohio; Toms River, N.J.; Baltimore, Md.; Ithaca, N.Y.; Hartford, Conn.; Meadville, Pa.; Camden, N.J.; Melrose Park, Ill.; Cleveland, Ohio; and many other cities and towns, small and large, across the land.

The private probing for solutions goes on, constantly. The local businessman is working in harness in many cases with the educator, the social worker, the public official, and as a result of their mutual interest they all are getting to know and respect one another in a meaningful manner. They are building a stronger America, community by community, in the American tradition of voluntary cooperation for the common good.

(Distributed 1965 by the Hall Syndicate, Inc.)

U.S. Propaganda So Weak

Russia No Longer Jams the Voice of America

By WALTER TROHAN

Visitors behind the Iron Curtain report Russia is no longer jamming broadcasts of the Voice of America, the propaganda voice box of the U.S. Information Agency, which for some mysterious reason becomes the U.S. Information Service when it operates outside the country.

It used to be said that the Voice of America, which costs American taxpayers about $30 million a year, could be justified by the fact that the Russians spent an estimated $150 million a year on 2,500 transmitters to jam its propaganda broadcasts. Whether the estimate was accurate was open to debate, but it could have been. It was reportedly based on interviews with defectors, refugees, tourists and officials serving abroad.

There has been no boasting of jamming from the Voice of America for many months. It is possible, but unlikely, that the Russians stopped jamming as part of their peaceful coexistence strategy, to promote cultural exchange, or in the interests of economy.

A better reason would seem to lie in the broadcasts themselves. Over the last two years the purported propaganda broadcasts have been heavy with the racial crisis in America. They have dwelt on violence, unrest and tension.

Former USIA director Carl Rowan's Voice of America broadcasts dwelt heavily on the racial crisis and praise for LBJ.

In fact, the Voice of America has been so preoccupied with this story that the Russian press has not had to emphasize it. The Voice of America broadcasts have presented a picture the Kremlin wants the Russian people to get of America.

This kind of reporting may have some effect on Russian intellectuals. They might be impressed by the emphasis on an unfavorable story. However, the great bulk of listeners only get a picture of unrest and violence which makes them satisfied their lot is better than that they could expect under the American system.

Reporting of the war in Viet Nam and the crisis in the Dominican Republic by the Voice of America evidently has not been too disturbing to the Kremlin. Criticism of Administration policy may be good reporting, but it doesn't make for good propaganda.

Finally, the Voice of America broadcasts are loaded with material calculated to build up the image of President Johnson. This build-up led to the recent resignation of Henry Loomis, head of the radio propaganda unit, who favored more factual reporting of events.

This kind of build-up must strike listeners behind the Iron Curtain as familiar. They cannot help but feel that America must be like their own totalitarianism, when they hear Johnson being built up like Kosygin, Brezhnev, Gomulka, Kadar, Sukarno, Mao and Castro.

This kind of propaganda cloyed against Loomis' tonsils and he quit. His departure, and that of two other top men—director Carl T. Rowan and deputy director Donald M. Wilson—will leave the high command of the USIA as bare as Mother Hubbard's cupboard.

Wilson is returning to the magazine field he left. Rowan, the first Negro to win ambassadorial and high administrative rank, is returning to the newspaper field, partly because he finds he cannot live on his $30,000-a-year salary and keep up his social obligations.

He didn't make that kind of money as a reporter. He might as a columnist, but it's going to take more work and more application than he gave in the government.

(Copyright 1965, Chicago *Tribune*)

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REAFFIRM THE TENTH—Congressman John Buchanan (R.-Ala.) has introducted a resolution in the House that would have Congress "reaffirm" its support of the 10th Amendment to the Constitution. He explained that he introduced the resolution because of a "continuing expansion of federal power" and the need to "protect the rights of the individual states as guaranteed by the 10th Amendment." That amendment reads: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people."

□ □ □

LYNDA BIRD JOHNSON helps find skeleton in Arizona. At least she knows now that there are other skeletons besides Bobby Baker.—By Lyn Nofziger in the San Diego *Union*

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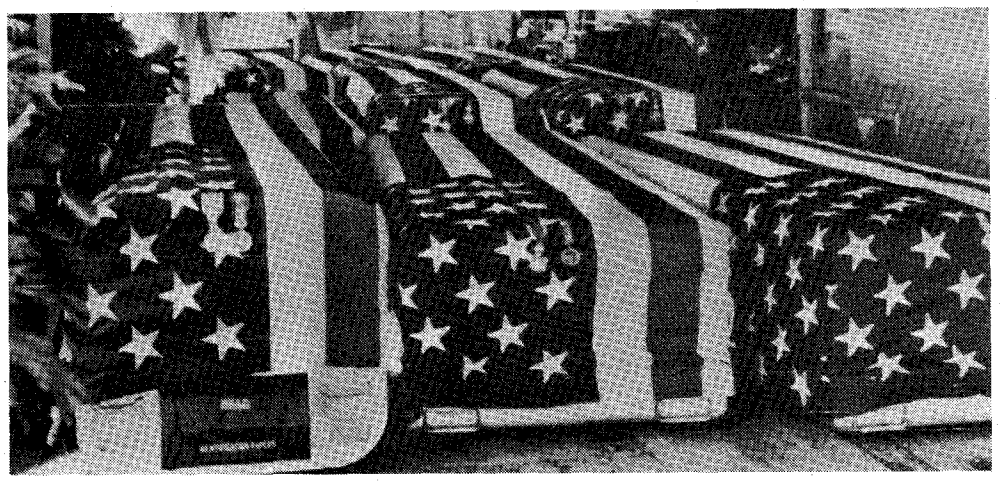

A Friendly Letter of Support To a U.S. General in Viet Nam

By ALICE WIDENER

New York, N.Y.
July 15, 1965

Brig. General Ellis Williamson
173rd Airborne Brigade
Republic of South Viet Nam

Dear General:

Last night, Walter Cronkite asked you in a TV interview whether the teach-ins against our policy in Viet Nam, and the taunting, sadistic phone calls to bereaved wives and mothers of GIs killed there, have adversely affected the morale of our troops. You said no, not yet. Then with utmost sincerity, you said the best thing an American here at home can do for their morale is to write a "personal, friendly letter" of genuine moral support.

Here, dear General, is my reply to your request. It is personal and friendly, but public rather than private because my heart and mind are too full of emotions and thoughts for me to confine them within the narrow limits of individual correspondence.

From the strictly personal point of view, I should like to say that my only son, who already served with the famous "Wolfhounds" in Southeast Asia, is now up at Watertown, N.Y., serving a period of reserves training.

While on weekend pass last Saturday, he phoned to say, "It looks like they're going to call up a lot of us reserves, Mother. You've got to be prepared to see me go. I'm a trained specialist in guerrilla warfare, and I wouldn't get married now just to try to avoid being called back."

Yesterday morning, the papers announced that the President is planning to call up at least 200,000 reserves. My heart stood still at sight of the big headlines. The realization that I probably would again have to face the possibility that I might lose my only son in action overseas to uphold our nation's honor, and to suppress Communist aggression, sent a hot flow of indignation running through every vein in my body.

My indignation is hot, indeed boiling, not because of the dreadful fact that I, like thousands upon thousands of mothers or wives, face the possible loss of my loved one. I am indignant at, no, I am furiously angry with, the disgusting minority in our country who are doing their evil best to weaken all my and your best feelings and highest ideals.

They—the teach-in professors, the homegrown Red infiltrators, the students who defiantly tear up draft cards, the placard-bearing beatniks wearing beards in imitation and immoral support of iniquitous Fidel Castro—are seeking to turn our patriotism into subversion, our willingness to sacrifice for our beloved country into defiant cooperation with its enemies, our trust in our form of government into mistrust of it.

Whatever my friendship may be worth (a poor thing, but mine own and thus highly valued by me), it belongs to you and the officers and men under your command, General. You did not have to ask for it. It was yours before you said what you did.

For I have long had a heart full of deepest gratitude to you—the you who represents the valor, decency, suffering, good intent and self-sacrificing will-to-duty of Americans proud to live and die for the God-fearing, faithful, lawful, stout-hearted and compassionate majority.

However, dear General, try as I might I cannot now find in my heart, mind and soul an iota of anything but profound repugnance for those subversive saboteurs in our midst who seek to cut the American ground of liberty from beneath my own and my son's feet, and from beneath your feet and the hundreds of thousands of men-at-arms' feet.

I despise their minority violence in the name of non-violence, their anarchic license in the name of constitutional freedom. I despise their sly use of the word "pacifism" as a trick-word designed to hide their pro-communism. I despise their base use of the honorable words "negotiation" and "compromise" as deceitful substitutes for their cowardly defeatism and will to surrender.

If you and your fellow men-at-arms need whatever small help my son can give you, then he will willingly give it to you, and I shall grit my teeth, steel my mind, and, like other mothers, teach my heart new strength against the tearing force of anxiety.

But for God's sake, General, don't you or any other responsible military man or government official in our country ask me to have the slightest feeling of oneness with the dissenting, demonstrating minority against you. I have no time or precious tears to waste in understanding or sympathy for those base few. I need my time and tears to spend and shed for you, for mine own, and for all those Americans, South Vietnamese and other valiant people fighting and working to see that freedom, under God, shall not perish from this earth in a Communist-instigated "liberation" war or a nuclear war.

I salute you, your officers and men, and all those of our military now serving in Viet Nam and elsewhere.

Very truly yours,

Alice Widener

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The American Monarchy

From the Chicago *Tribune*

Henry Fairlie, a journalist traveling in the United States, reports to the *Sunday Telegraph* of London what most of the American people do not appear to perceive—that the American system no longer is representative government but an elective monarchy. Lyndon Johnson, by the power he has concentrated in the presidency, has made it so.

"It is now accepted by constitutional experts," Fairlie says, "that the American Constitution makes an almost indefinite 'grant of power' to the President. Political, social and economic circumstances, and the personality and skill of the President himself, have insured that this grant of powers is interpreted more widely than ever before. Insofar as the constitution of the free world finds its focus of power and decision in the Constitution of the United States, it is of some significance that America is ruled now by a popular monarch."

The effect may be as the British writer describes, but it is certainly not sustained in the provisions of the Constitution. That document was intended to create a balance of power by establishing three coequal branches—the executive, the legislative and the judicial. The people exercise choice over the positions and who shall constitute the legislative branch.

The powers of the President are limited under the Constitution. It does not say that he shall decree the laws, but that he shall faithfully execute them. He has some initiative in the making of treaties and in setting the course of foreign policy, but he is to have the advice and consent of the Senate in entering treaties, and both branches of the national legislature can, in theory, put brakes on foreign policy by denying funds for its execution or withholding authority for war. Beyond that, the President is a figurehead commander in chief and has certain powers of pardon and appointment.

If we are confronted with a Lyndon I, it is not because the Constitution sanctions the result but because Congress and the people have failed to resist the perversion of the Constitution. The disposition of the Supreme Court to federalize everything has also contributed to the concentration of power in Washington and particularly in the executive.

The presidency has become what it is under Johnson in consequence of usurpation and the exercise of raw political power. As Fairlie states, the Congress runs at Johnson's heels. He has fed the voters with what Fairlie calls "a blatant practice of 'stomach politics' " in the form of something-for-nothing schemes, and by "openly bribing them" with what are represented as tax cuts.

Mr. Johnson also fortifies his position by discipline. Patronage and federal projects can be withheld from dissenting members of his party. Objection is not tolerated among members of his staff.

"Symbolically," Fairlie writes, "President Johnson treats his personal staff as Edward VII when he was Prince of Wales treated his servants. 'As Your Highness pleases,' said a butler when Edward poured a tureen of soup over his head."

White House power is also fed by the progressive reduction of the states to slavish dependence. Fairlie observes:

"Every act of social legislation which the President has launched has increased the dependence of the individual states, counties, and cities on federal money—and where there is federal money there are the federal 'guidelines.'

"Wherever you look it is the same. Federally financed schools and universities, federally financed poverty programs and Medicare, federally financed roads and housing, federally supported industries and a federally directed economy; none of it may seem startling to countries used to such centralized government, with appropriate institutions to cope with it. But in America it confers on the party in power an immense patronage.

"The local party boss has given way to the local representative of the party in power at the center which can dispense such popular bribes. It is a spoils system for the masses."

While this abomination grows and feeds upon itself, the Republican party, which is supposed to form the opposition, is dazed and silent. We have a Republic in name only, and a monarchy in fact.

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"THE CONSTITUTION, in all its provisions, looks to an indestructible Union composed of indestructible states."—Salmon P. Chase.

★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★★

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CAPITOL CAMERA

• *In spite of press reports, there are deep growls of protest along Diplomatic Row regarding LBJ's selection of Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg to replace the late Adlai Stevenson as ambassador to the United Nations. Goldberg, a Zionist, is already under fire from the Arab countries because of his views, and a number of Americans don't think he's equipped for the job. The St. Louis* Globe-Democrat *summed up these fears by claiming "he has no background whatever in diplomacy or the world of foreign affairs. For the last three years, his talents have been devoted to support of the leftist majority of the United States Supreme Court. Such work hardly qualifies Mr. Goldberg for matching wits and defending American national interests."*

• Those meetings W. Averell Harriman has been having with Soviet policy makers in Moscow have caused at least mild alarm among our European allies, many of whom feel the "twin monoliths" are making some deal at the expense of Europe. Former West German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer, in fact, has assumed the role of watchdog for West Germany over the Harriman visit. Adenauer has also advised his compatriots to keep a close eye on the Harriman talks. "I just don't know whether [Harriman's visit] is in connection with Viet Nam alone, or whether other efforts aren't also playing a role," Adenauer said in Bonn.

ADENAUER

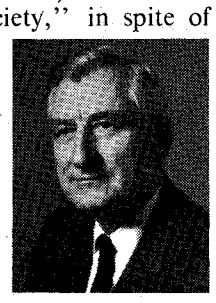
• *Paul Jacobs, who worked in Washington to help set up LBJ's "War on Poverty" program, has been urging students to "resign from" the draft and refuse to serve in "this horrible war" in Viet Nam, according to the West Coast publication* Tocsin. *A former Trotskyite, Jacobs is an employe of the Ford Foundation's Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions and the University of California's Institute of Industrial Relations.*

• Gov. William Scratnon and Sen. Hugh Scott, both of Pennsylvania and both supposedly Republicans, apparently don't care much about the GOP these days. They have successfully persuaded Arlen Specter, an ADA-backed Democrat once closely allied with one of the Senate's most absurd liberals, Joseph Clark, to run as a Republican. Specter, who doesn't even plan to change his registration before November, will run for district attorney of Philadelphia.

SCRANTON

• *Playing at a local Washington theater:* The Candidate. *Billed as "A Provocative Film for Adults. The story of Buddy Barker, ex-Senate pageboy . . . who built a political empire with Party Girls for the Candidate." Advertisements for the film ask: "Could It Happen Here???"*

• Rep. James Haley (D.-Fla.) is not too pleased with the "Great Society," in spite of his liberal voting record. After the recent rollcall on the rent subsidy scheme, Haley angrily shouted to a group of Republicans that if they had only gotten behind their candidate last year the GOP would never have lost so many congressional seats and, consequently, the radical rent subsidy scheme would have been laughed out of existence. According to those on the scene, the GOP "moderates" and liberals just looked away in embarrassment.

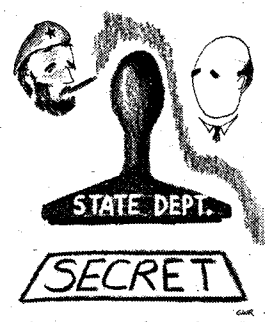


HALEY

This Week in Washington

State Department Outrage

The State Department was back in old form last week, producing a policy scandal of major proportions: The department's controversial William Wieland, the man who helped sell Communist Castro to American government officials as a non-Communist, was being assigned to Canberra, Australia, as supervisory consul general—a position that would make him the top consular officer in that country. Australia, of course, is one of the last bastions of anti-communism in the Pacific and is helping us to resist Communist aggression in South Viet Nam.



What surprised Capitol politicos was not only the incredible selection of Wieland, but the brazen timing of the news. The department chose the day the Senate Internal Security subcommittee issued to the public new testimony which reflects adversely on Wieland and his role when head of the Cuban desk.

Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa) felt impelled to say:

"It is incredible, in view of the report made. . . by the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, that the State Department now employs Wieland in the office of the deputy under secretary of state for administration at a salary of more than $24,000, and, according to newspaper accounts, is being elevated to a high diplomatic post in Australia."

Called *The Wieland Case Updated*, the subcommittee hearings reveal that Wieland has not only been pro-Castro, but has been less than candid about informing superiors about his background. By his own admission, for example, he failed to disclose on his personnel form that when he lived in Cuba he mysteriously assumed the name of Montenegro.

Otto Otepka, a State Department evaluator, also said in a sworn statement that Wieland gave false testimony in claiming he met Castro only once on his visit to Washington in 1958. According to Otepka, "it was at least six times." This information, passed along to security experts, has apparently been ignored in evaluating Wieland's record.

(Wieland, of course, has figured prominently in the case of Otepka, who was removed from his security duties when he exposed Wieland's pro-Castro record and bared to the Senate Internal Security subcommittee the lax security practices in the State Department.)

The crux of the case against Wieland, however, had already been developed in the Internal Security subcommittee's hearings on Wieland back in 1961 and 1962. In 1962 the subcommittee issued a report signed by five Democrats and four Republicans which drew up a damning indictment against the man the State Department now wants to send to Australia. Here's what the report said:

"He [Wieland] was appointed without any security check . . . He falsified his job application by omission. When he later filled out an expanded history form, he falsified that by direct misstatement.

"Mr. Wieland had a hand in shaping our policy with respect to Cuba both before and after Castro's take-over. He held a position which by definition made him one of the State Department's experts in Latin American affairs, and Cuban affairs particularly. One of the things the department paid him for was his expertise—his own judgment based on his own experience. Yet he never told his superiors officially or wrote in any department paper, down to the very day when Fidel Castro stood before the world as a self-proclaimed Marxist, what he told friends privately as early as 1958—or earlier—that Castro 'is a Communist' and 'is surrounded by Commies [and] subject to Communist influences."

(The subcommittee learned this from *Newsweek* congressional correspondent Samuel Shaffer on Feb. 15, 1961. Shaffer, who played poker with Wieland, swore he clearly recalled a conversation in which Wieland praised Batista because he was "not playing ball with the Communists" and stated that Castro "is surrounded by Commies." Wieland admitted to this conversation. Later, of course, Wieland supported Castro.)

The 1962 subcommittee report continued: "To Mr. Wieland's desk came, over a period of years, great quantities of solid intelligence respecting the Communist nature and connections of the Castro movement, of Castro himself and his principal lieutenants. The committee was unable to document a single instance in which Mr. Wieland passed any of this material up to his superiors or mentioned it as credible in any report or policy paper.

"Mr. Wieland became an active apologist for Fidel Castro, even to the extent of openly contradicting intelligence officers who were attempting to brief Dr. Milton Eisenhower . . . respecting communism in the Castro regime."

The subcommittee also brought out the fact that a number of American ambassadors, including Robert C. Hill, William Pawley and Earl E.T. Smith were critical of Wieland's pro-Castro attitude. At one point Hill said that Wieland was either "a damn fool or a Communist."

In spite of this record, however, and two adverse evaluations—the second of which raised questions of security—Wieland has been "cleared" again by higher-ups, including Secretary of State Dean Rusk. (The executive secretary of the board that recommended clearance in 1964 was David Belisle, who had earlier told senators an untruth concerning the Otepka case and then reversed himself under threat of perjury.)

The clearance procedures have been odd, to say the least. Harry M. Hite, an administrative officer who once evaluated the Wieland case, recalled in the recent subcommittee hearings that "These . . . were strange times in the Department of State," that the handling of the affair was "distressing" and that the procedures were "unique."

As Mr. Wieland awaits his promotion, Otto Otepka, whose only crime was to have exposed Wieland in the first place, remains the State Department's chief enemy. The department fired him, but Otepka has appealed the decision and should obtain a hearing this year. Meanwhile, Otepka's loyal subordinates in security have been drummed out of security operations. In short, the department has committed another outrage.

R-T-W Repeal Pressure Mounts

Whether or not right-to-work (14b) is repealed this year, one thing remains certain. It could probably have been kept on the books fairly easily if it hadn't been for 16 Republicans in the House, most of them followers of the chief Republican renegade, John Lindsay (R.-N.Y.), now mayoralty candidate in New York City.

In the opening days of this session, 16 Republicans—with Lindsay in the lead—joined with 208 Democrats to change the all-important procedures of the House Rules Committee and put it at the mercy of Speaker John McCormack and the Democratic leadership. The change was approved 224 to 201, with the 16 Republicans making the margin of difference.

Under the new rules, the leadership has the power to by-pass the Rules Committee and bring to the House floor any bill the Rules Committee has considered for 21 days but not acted upon.

The Rules Committee, although packed with liberals by both Kennedy and Johnson, has been convinced that the right-to-work repealer should not be acted upon for the present. The Democratic leadership is convinced the committee wants to bottle it up permanently.

Thus, if the new rules changes hadn't been passed in January, there is every reason to believe repeal of 14b could have been killed for this session.

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Because of the new rules, however, the leadership on July 26 expects to take the bill out of the House Rules Committee and ask the House to consider the repeal attempt. There is a chance that this move will be defeated, but the Democrats would never have been able to pull this maneuver without the vote of the liberal Republicans in January.

If repeal legislation does pass the House, however, all is not necessarily lost. Conservative Senate Republicans and Democrats are already saying they will filibuster the measure.

• The Johnson Administration is also using another weapon in order to assure passage of the bill nullifying right-to-work laws. Through Vice President Hubert Horatio Humphrey the Administration has bluntly told rural area congressmen who like the Administration's spend-spend farm bill: "You don't have the votes to pass your farm bill this year unless you buy them by your own support of repeal of 14b." (*Columbus Dispatch*, July 18)

Remarks Reed Larson, head of the National Right to Work Committee:

"In my opinion this is evidence that the advocates of compulsory union membership will go to any length—legislative horse-trading, threats, double-dealing—to any extreme to repeal 14b. Any piece of legislation still to be decided by Congress is fair game if it can be useful to the drive to destroy the workingman's right to freedom of choice."

Cooley's Blackjack Methods

Scripps-Howard reporter Jack Steele last week bared another interesting legislative "tactic" by an Administration wheel-horse, Chairman Harold D. Cooley (D.-N.C.) of the House Agriculture Committee.

On the eve of House action on the Administration's $20-billion agriculture bill (see page 8), farm lobbyists were being bombarded with invitations to a $50-a-ticket "birthday reception" for Cooley.

The congressman conceded that the funds raised at the reception—a Capitol euphemism for "a cocktail party," notes Steele—probably would wind up being used in his campaign for a 17th term next year.

Farm lobbyists indicated off the record they were irked by the invitations to attend what they regard as a "command performance."

Letters sent out with the invitations by the Cooley "birthday reception committee" make no direct mention of his campaign or of what use will be made of the funds. But they state that the purpose is "to encourage Harold to continue his service in Congress."

The letters also advertise that House Democratic leader Carl Albert (Okla.) will be "toastmaster" and that Speaker John W. McCormack (Mass.) and Democratic whip Hale Boggs (La.) will be on hand to pay tribute to Cooley.

LBJ's 'Soft-on-Reds' Resolution

As Captive Nations Week was being honored by many across the country last week, President Lyndon Johnson was doing all he could to smother its propaganda effect. Like the last four presidential proclamations issued under the Democrats, LBJ's proclamation this year is another wishy-washy affair designed to meet the demands of a 1959 law calling for a presidential proclamation, but conveniently phrased not to offend any Communist—Chinese, Soviet or other brand.

The 300-word proclamation studiously avoids using the word Communist, makes no mention whatsoever of Soviet Russia, Red China, Cuba, or even North Viet Nam. In fact, it mentions absolutely no "captive nation" and is phrased so carefully it could apply to non-Communist countries as well.

The expressed intent of a 1959 House-Senate resolution, which has the effect of law, is that the President each year specifically call for the liberation of all Communist countries, including "Poland, Hungary, Lithuania, Ukraine, Czechoslovakia, Latvia, Estonia, White Ruthenia, Rumania, East Germany, Bulgaria, mainland China, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Georgia, North Korea, Albania, Idel-Ural, Tibet, Cossackia, Turkestan, North Viet Nam and others."

President Eisenhower issued two sharply worded proclamations in 1959 and 1960 which attacked the Reds for "imperialistic and aggressive policies" that enslaved the Iron Curtain countries.

But President Johnson, following the lead of John Kennedy, refuses to antagonize the Communists on their most vulnerable point, aggression against other nations—even while the Reds are heating up the war in Viet Nam.

The United States, says one expert on foreign affairs, is always trying to "cater to world opinion." By persuading others that the Communists are aggressors, we can help turn that "world opinion" against the Reds. By refusing to play up Communist vulnerabilities, "we are failing to maximize our propaganda opportunities."

More Inflation Ahead?

Signs that inflation are rotting the dollar apparently don't bother the Administration much. Commerce Secretary John Connor admitted last week that it is "highly unlikely" that the federal budget next year will stay below the sleight-of-hand $100-billion figure of this year and that defense spending will probably be higher than expected. But none of this, said the secretary soothingly, will probably prohibit further tax cuts in 1966—an election year.

While the Administration pooh-poohs the idea that the spend-spend, tax-cut-tax-cut philosophy will bring on "inflation," the cost-of-living index, which just went up recently, is working its way to new all-time highs.

A survey of the impartial National Industrial Conference Board reveals that two-thirds of the corporations questioned are increasing their inventories because they see signs that prices will start to soar in the near future.

Wearing apparel retail prices are to be higher during the fall and winter because of a high-wage contract signed by industry. In spite of the excise tax cuts, women's pocketbook prices will be boosted by at least 5 per cent, largely as a result of a new wage contract for the industry. Aluminum makers and wire product producers are also hiking prices. In limited areas—and so as not to antagonize the White House—the steel companies are pushing up prices.

Other wage-price increases are also going on without comment from President Johnson or his Council of Economic Advisors. Off the record, corporate economists refer to this as "Johnson-approved inflation." And they say it will spread.

How Wirtz Harms Mexicans

Cancellation of the so-called bracero program not only has wreaked havoc with American agriculture, it has seriously damaged relations with our neighbor to the south, Mexico.

Until this year, some 200,000 farm workers annually entered this country from Mexico to work the fields at harvest time and the program was of considerable benefit to the Mexican economy. Explains Daniel James, writing in the *Latin American Times*:

"The average bracero's 'take-home pay' was about $250 which he brought back to Mexico each year along with all sorts of household appliances, clothing, and radio and TV sets. That not only marked him a 'rich' man in the impoverished peasant communities of Mexico but added a comfortable $30 million to $40 million to the national income."

Now that the program has ended, an estimated 200,000 braceros are jobless and the Mexican economy has suffered. "All kinds of problems have cropped up in the country since the agreement ended," a Mexican official said recently.

The hardest hit states are those in the arid and impoverished north but states far from the U.S. border have been affected. The governor of the state of Michoacan, in central Mexico, recently reported that termination of the bracero agreement has had "injurious effects on our state."

CAPITOL CAMERA

• Rep. Catherine May (R.-Wash.) has sharply criticized FCC Chairman William E. Henry for his casual approach to the "Fairness Doctrine" in the presentation of political news on radio and TV. Henry said recently that he was not interested in figures that showed Democrats received five times as much coverage on radio and TV as Republicans. "While loud commercials may be a concern of the commission," Mrs. May said, "I think the commission should be even more concerned over the near silence imposed on views which offer alternative solutions to our national issues. As Mr. Henry knows, the survival of freedom of speech and freedom of the press depends on survival of our two-party system. They go hand in hand."

MAY

• *With the appointment of liberal Arthur Goldberg to the United Nations, President Johnson is now under pressure to please some of the more conservative elements in the nation if he is to keep his "consensus" going. Conservatives, therefore, are keeping a sharp eye on two vacancies: one on the Supreme Court, where a conservative appointment to replace Goldberg would swing the court to the right; and the other the head of the General Accounting Office, the agency which keeps tabs on federal spending for Congress. The present GAO head, conservative Joseph Campbell, has announced his resignation; whether the agency continues to ride herd on federal spending depends on whether an economy-minded conservative is selected.*

• With much fanfare, Lady Bird Johnson kicked off a campaign several months ago to beautify the nation's capital. A philanthropist donated 9,000 beautiful azalea bushes in response to a White House plea. But after three months, reports the Washington *Post*, "some are dead, some dying, many sick. . . . Less than one-fifth of the azaleas are healthy and attractive [and] what happened is that most of the azaleas were planted where they could not survive without costly maintenance" with the result that "adequate care has not been given in some locations."

LADY BIRD

• *Radio Moscow has given wide coverage to a speech by Sen. Robert Kennedy (D.-N.Y) knocking American policy in South Viet Nam. Reported a recent Red broadcast: "Sen. Kennedy in a veiled form criticized the U.S. arms buildup in Viet Nam and the efforts of the Saigon regime and of the American government to crush the guerrilla movement by massive bombings and napalm."*

• Commerce Secretary John T. Connor raised eyebrows last week with sharp criticism of labor leaders responsible for the month-long maritime strike. He singled out the Marine Engineers Beneficial Association and said leaders of that union have been making "inflationary and unreasonable" demands. The situation "has reached the intolerable state," Connor said.

CONNOR

• *The brother of Lady Bird Johnson, Antonio J. Taylor, has gone on the State Department payroll as a $75-a-day consultant. And his daughter, Diana Taylor MacArthur, is employed by the Agency for International Development at $16,460 a year. "Thus does the 'Great Society' move upward and onward," comments Rep. H.R. Gross (R.-Iowa).*

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Retaliation for Going for Goldwater?

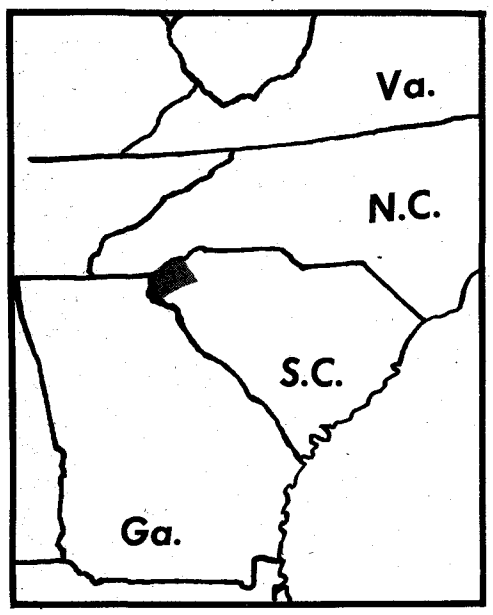
Secretary Udall Tries Power Grab in South Carolina

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

The Johnson Administration advocates civil rights for all Americans these days—unless, of course, they disagree with LBJ. Take the people of South Carolina, for instance. There is good reason to believe that Lyndon would like to reduce them to second-class citizens on a permanent basis.

The reason? The inhabitants are gradually turning their backs on the national Democratic party. In the eyes of the White House, South Carolina has committed a series of unforgivable sins:

It supported Barry Goldwater in 1964; Sen. Strom Thurmond, South Carolina's



The shaded area notes the site of the Duke Power Co.'s proposed power complex.

top political vote-getter, repudiated the Democratic party last year and became a Republican; Rep. Albert Watson shed his Democratic label and the voters sent him to Congress as a Republican in a special election this year. And this may be only the beginning of a possible Republican revolution in the state. There is already considerable speculation that the Republicans may wind up with the governorship and two senators in 1966.

All this, naturally, isn't taken lightly by the extremely thin-skinned President nor by power-hungry liberal Democrats in the Nation's Capital. And so the Democrats have devised many strong-arm ways of getting this message across to South Carolina: Return to the Democratic fold or the Administration will continue to punish you.

Voting, Mental Health

Retribution has already come in the following manner:

• The federal government has never gathered enough evidence to press a court case against South Carolina for allegedly having deprived the Negro of the right to vote because of his race. NAACP spokesmen concede there are no legal barriers to Negroes voting in the Palmetto State. Did this mean a break for South Carolina in the voting rights bill? Not at all. Liberals, intent on harassing independent-minded Carolinians, have seen to it that the harshest provisions of LBJ's measure will automatically apply to South Carolina. Voting laws pertaining to federal, state and local elections are to be struck down by the Johnson bill and the attorney general is empowered to send swarms of federal registrars into the state to herd illiterates—who will probably vote overwhelmingly Democratic—to the polls.

• The federal government is all for giving a helping hand to those suffering from mental illness—except in South Carolina. On July 2 the Department of Health, Education and Welfare clipped $700,000 from funds allotted to expand mental health facilities in the state, ostensibly on the grounds these facilities weren't being integrated. A day earlier, HEW officials in Washington refused to release $77,000 for construction of a dormitory at the Pineland Training School for retarded Negro children on the same grounds. Sen. Thurmond remarked on these outrages:

"The entire question of integration in the South constitutes an emotional matter. I would imagine that it would be particularly delicate with regard to the mixing of the races among persons who are already emotionally disturbed. Here is one area which one would think should require the application of judgment and reason. . . ." But those things apparently don't apply when a Democratic Administration is out to punish people for voting Republican.

These cynical acts of political retaliation have stirred up more than a mild storm in South Carolina, but what has really stung the state is the current attempt by Interior Secretary Udall to block Duke Power Co. from constructing a multi-million-dollar power complex in the northwestern part of the state.

Udall's action is not only being viewed as a sharp slap at South Carolina for going GOP, but a bald bid to socialize the power industry. Moreover, it seems to be proof positive that the national Democratic Administration, in spite of all its talk, doesn't really care about uplifting the poverty stricken and that the poverty issue is only being used to enlarge the scope of the federal government.

Duke's Model Record

Consider for a moment what Duke wants to accomplish. The power company has filed a petition with the Federal Power Commission to allow it to begin construction of a $700-million electric power complex on the Keowee and Toxaway Rivers in Oconee and Pickens Counties. In addition to the power that would be developed, Duke would, in the process, create steam generating sites, recreational facilities for the public and a game-management area.

As a result of the power complex, which would be completed in the early 1970s, Duke Power Co. would directly increase employment in the area by several hundred-fold, pay $20 million in state and local taxes and put $24 million into the federal treasury. An industry rule of thumb is that for every $1 spent to generate power in an area, another $3 is invested by industrial customers, old and new. Hence, the power complex would undoubtedly attract many new businesses as well.

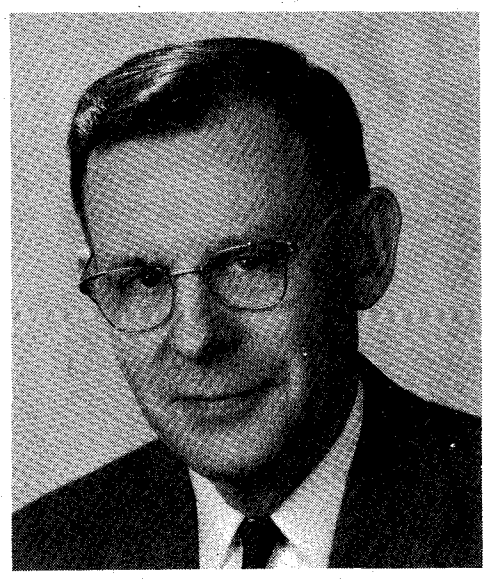
Perhaps Duke should be opposed, however, because Udall has found blemishes on its past record? Alas for Mr. Udall, the Duke Power Co. is above reproach and bears no relation to the Scrooge-like, skinflint utilities so often depicted in cartoons by Herblock and other ultra-liberals. Indeed, Duke is the very model of enlightened private enterprise.

Servicing the Piedmont region in both North and South Carolina and ranking sixth in hydro capacity among the nation's tax-paying electric utility companies, Duke has gradually reduced the cost of power to consumers. The average cost per kilowatt hour to industrial power customers has decreased 19 per cent since 1939; the cost to residential consumers, 44 per cent. The Federal Power Commission's recently released National Power Survey sets a goal for the average rate for all classes of service at 1.2 cents per kilowatt hour in 1980. Duke Power met this goal in 1960 and today Duke's average is below that—1.15 cents per kilowatt hour in 1964.

Furthermore, Carolinians are more than happy when Duke makes a profit. A goodly portion of the profits goes into the Duke Endowment, a philanthropic institution which owns approximately 50 per cent of Duke Power Co. stock. Since 1929, the endowment, largely as a result of stock dividends, has been able to pour $206 million into hospitals, churches and schools, including Duke and Furman Universities. Indeed, the Duke Power Co., through the endowment, was helping to make a "Great Society" long before LBJ knew the phrase.

Because of its outstanding record, Duke Power has considerable support for its Keowee-Toxaway project. The governor of South Carolina, the state's two senators and every South Carolina congressman support the proposed Duke power project. So does the State Chamber of Commerce and the South Carolina State Assembly.

What, then, is Udall's objection? Why, on June 21, 1965, did Udall file a petition with the FPC to block a license permitting Duke to initiate its project? In an amazing bit of arrogance, Udall charged that Duke, which was in the power business before Udall was born, "has no need for the hydro power that could be produced by the project in 1971. . . ." Furthermore, that Duke's needs could be adequately met at that

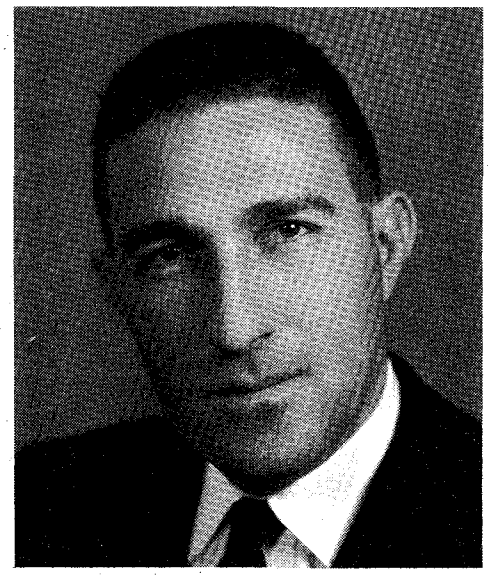


W. B. McGuire, president of Duke Power Co., wonders why the Administration is so opposed to private investment in Appalachia.

time by purchasing power from a proposed federal dam at Trotters Shoals far away in Abbeville County on the Savannah River.

That Udall should profess to know more about Duke's power needs than Duke is preposterous on its face.

But let's take a look at the Trotters Shoals project which Udall is backing. Two years ago a House subcommittee on public works held hearings on this proposed dam site and found it worthless. The fact is that the government dam would not only cost close to $100 million of taxpayer money, but flood



Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall wants to spend almost $100 million of taxpayer money for a federal power project.

23,000 acres of land, including at least 14 of the best industrial sites. A number of companies objected, including the Mead Pulp and Paper Corp., which announced at the time of the hearings it could not construct a $50-million plant on the Savannah River in Abbeville if the Trotters Shoals government dam were approved by Congress, because the government dam would flood its site. (The Trotters Shoals dam, unlike the Duke project, would have to be approved by Congress because its site is on an interstate river.)

Udall's 'Reasoning'

Moreover, Udall's reasoning concerning Trotters Shoals and the Duke Power project is specious even if one accepted Udall's argument that the government should be in the business of building dams and power projects and that Trotters Shoals is a perfect site for a federal dam. Trotters Shoals really has nothing to do with the Duke power complex.

The federal government, as Sen. Thurmond points out, has made no plans or even surveys for any dam or power project in the two counties where Duke wants to construct a new power complex. Yet the secretary of the interior filed papers with the FPC to block the project, declaring the government wants to build a dam. But the dam Udall wants to build would not even be built on the same river, nor in the same area of the two counties. Udall, moreover, hasn't "even received congressional authorization, much less any appropriation for his dam, which would take 23,000 acres of land off the tax rolls."

If this weren't enough, both the governor and the state legislature oppose the development of Trotters Shoals.

Udall's petition to stop Duke has received so many roars of disapproval from just about everybody in the state that there is some hope he may finally drop the entire matter.

Gov. Robert E. McNair declared he was "surprised to learn the Department of the Interior has filed such an intervention. This is a project of vital importance to South Carolina. . . ." Sen. Thurmond fired off an angry telegram to Udall deploring his effort to "stifle our free enterprise system." Sen. Donald Russell (D.-S.C.) said he "enthusiastically" endorsed the Duke project as

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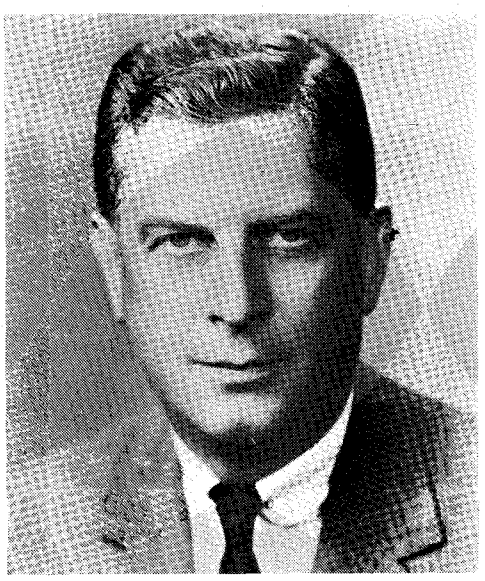
The Pitfalls of Public Housing

From the Arizona *Republic*

With the Medicare and the voting rights bills passed by both houses, President Johnson is turning his attention to getting a housing bill through Congress. That he will succeed is obvious. But even the most determined advocate of public housing admits that prior programs have not worked very well.

Baltimore, Cleveland, Detroit and Boston, four metropolitan centers with very definite housing needs, have had no public housing construction starts during the last three years. There are 49,000 housing units in the public housing "pipeline," some of them having been there as long as 10 years, with little likelihood that final approval of local authorities can be secured.

The truth is that public housing has created more problems, particularly in the field of integration, than it has solved. In Chicago, for instance, the Federal Public Housing Authority is erecting four high-rise public housing buildings, putting them alongside present public housing that is predominantly Negro. The Chicago Daily News **recently called it "Chicago's $70-million ghetto."**



Rep. Jackson E. Betts (R.-Ohio) has attacked the Administration's rent subsidy plan.

Writing in the *Reporter* magazine, Elizabeth Brenner Drew said, "The large majority of all those eligible for Chicago's public housing are whites who refuse to move into public housing placed in the Negro ghetto, but are offered little alternative. The fact that Negroes occupy 95 per cent of Chicago's public housing, while about 65 per cent of those eligible for it are white, has hardly lessened prejudice."

The Johnson public housing program faces its greatest opposition in the plan to pay rent subsidies to certain "disadvantaged" families. The rent subsidy equals the difference between 25 per cent of such a family's income and the actual rent the family is paying.

Rep. Paul Fino of New York said the program, which could apply to a family with a $9,000 income, would "impose federal controls over middle-income housing." Rep. J.E. Betts of Ohio said the plan went "to the roots of private ownership—killing the incentive of the American family to improve its living accommodations by its own efforts."

But both houses have approved rent subsidy, as well as the continuation of the present public housing program of 15,000 units a year. One of the new departures in the bill is a provision for rehabilitation grants to owners of substandard housing in urban renewal areas. This program, if accepted by the Senate, should permit low-income families to upgrade present housing without being dispossessed and moved into other areas that then become slums on their own.

Congress no doubt will reconcile the differences between the House and the Senate bills. The most that the opponents hope to do is slow down the obvious drive for more and more public control of housing. The most vulnerable program seems to be in the rent subsidy field.

But there also are plenty of objections to the granting of 40-year contracts, which will make public housing more than an effort to fill a temporary gap in housing. Unless we plan a society with a permanent "disadvantaged" class, we should not let contracts that will run for nearly half a century.

There is some, if not much, hope that the Congress will take a realistic look at public housing, particularly in view of its tendency to make bigger ghettos and thus create new problems. Nine Democratic senators who usually support public housing went on record this year as opposing an increase in public housing authorizations because "the local public housing authorities have been unable to build the number of public housing units Congress has allocated."

If local authorities are dragging their feet on public housing, there obviously is every reason for the United States to go slow. But this isn't the year when the Administration wants to go slow on anything.

Senate Passes Rent Subsidy

Following is the 47-40 rollcall vote by which the Senate on July 15 rejected an amendment offered by Sen. John G. Tower (R.-Tex.) to strike the rent subsidy program from the housing bill:

FOR THE AMENDMENT: 40

DEMOCRATS (16): Anderson, Bible, Byrd (W. Va.), Cannon, Eastland, Ervin, Gore, Hill, Holland, Jordan (N. C.), Lausche, Robertson, Russell (S. C.), Russell (Ga.), Stennis and Symington.

REPUBLICANS FOR (24): Allott, Bennett, Boggs, Carlson, Cooper, Cotton, Curtis, Dirksen, Dominick, Fannin, Fong, Hickenlooper, Hruska, Kuchel, Miller, Morton, Mundt, Murphy, Saltonstall, Simpson, Thurmond, Tower, Williams (Del.) and Young (N. D.).

AGAINST THE AMENDMENT: 47

DEMOCRATS AGAINST (42): Bartlett, Bass, Bayh, Brewster, Burdick, Clark, Dodd, Douglas, Ellender, Fulbright, Harris, Hart, Hartke, Hayden, Inouye, Jackson, Kennedy (Mass.), Kennedy (N. Y.), Long (La.), Magnuson, McGee, McGovern, McIntyre, McNamara, Metcalf, Mondale, Monroney, Morse, Moss, Muskie, Nelson, Neuberger, Pastore, Pell, Proxmire, Randolph, Ribicoff, Tydings, Williams (N. J.), Yarborough and Young (Ohio).

REPUBLICANS AGAINST (5): Aiken, Case, Javits, Scott and Smith.

Paired for the amendment: Byrd (Va.), McClellan and Talmadge, Democrats

Paired against the amendment: Mansfield, Sparkman and Smathers, Democrats

Two More Schemes From Sen. Fulbright

From the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*

The fertile mind of J.W. Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, blossomed forth with two new recommendations recently for American foreign policy planners. The first idea has much to commend it. The second is more in keeping with the Fulbright tradition.

We agree with the Arkansan that it is time the United States demanded that France settle the $6.5-billion debt which the French government incurred when it was fighting Kaiser Bill in World War I.

The United States has never been hard-nosed about those defaulted debts. But France seems unable of late to appreciate American generosity. De Gaulle in particular has demanded gold for his dollars at a time when the American government is extremely sensitive about its dwindling gold supply.

We think that, before France is allowed to get away with its new haughty role as the conservative banker of the Western world, it ought to be prevailed upon to pay back debts to the American people which have been outstanding now for half a century.

Without our aid in that war France might have owed reparations rather than debts. Without our aid in World War II, Frenchmen might be complaining that they were being treated as second-class citizens in the Gallic province of the Thousand Year Reich.

Fulbright's other proposal is to have the Organization of American States decide in the future just where in Latin America U.S. military aid should be sent. It passed the Senate unanimously.

In our opinion this scheme, like Fulbright's visionary plan to have the Russians join us and a group of other nations in building the next Panama Canal, is just inviting trouble.

Many of our Latin friends are rivals and antagonists. Putting them all on a board of directors to decide who shall get what planes and tanks is to open for them a golden opportunity to vent their jealousies, to criticize their neighbors, to retaliate against a Latin government they do not like.

We see nothing to be gained and a great many problems that can ensue. But Mr. Fulbright sees in joint directorates only opportunities for mutual co-operation. That is another than the real world.

Congress and President Johnson are fully capable of deciding to which countries our equipment should go and which need it, without the consent of 20 Latins. If the weapons we send are used by one South or Central American country unjustly against its neighbor, we are going to get the blame anyway, so we might as well retain the responsibility.

□ □ □

NATURAL TARGET—A noted lawyer has said the civil rights struggle represents a "natural target" for Communist exploitation. "The inexorable requirement of communism to exploit every difference between men should now be clearly understood," said Morris I. Leibman, chairman of the American Bar Association's Committee on Education Against Communism. "Communism constantly exploits mankind's troubles ideologically, philosophically and psychologically," he said.

Continued from Opposite Page

Udall's Scheme Would Stifle Free Enterprise

governor and would continue to adhere to that position "irrespective of any objections by Secretary Udall."

Rep. William Jennings Bryan Dorn (D.-S.C.), who represents the area where Duke would build its power complex, says that Udall wants to compel Duke to buy from Trotters Shoals in order to put Duke at the mercy of federal control. "The whole scheme," said Dorn, who served on the public works subcommittee that has already investigated the prospect of constructing a federal dam at Trotters Shoals, "is set up so the federal government can step in, regulate and harass Duke, take over our resources and subvert our people."

W.B. McGuire, president of Duke Power Co., said: "To the best of my knowledge this is the first time that the secretary of the interior or any other officer of the federal government has ever suggested that he knows more about our future power requirements than we do. It also is the first time, to my knowledge, that any agency of the federal government has ever taken the position that we should not build our own generating plant, but should buy our hydroelectric power from federal government plants."

McGuire continued: "The secretary of interior is saying, in effect, that Duke Power Co. should make itself dependent upon the federal government for supplying the future power requirements of Duke's customers. It must be noted that preference customers under federal law have the first claim on power produced by federal plants. Only after the secretary of the interior has sold all the power he can sell these preference customers (cooperatives and municipalities) does Duke Power have an opportunity to purchase power from these plants . . ."

"The secretary of interior predicates his intervention upon forcing the will of the federal government upon the state of South Carolina. If Duke Power Co. and its customers became dependent upon the federal government for the supply of electricity needed by its customers, then the will of the federal government would be even more broadly imposed upon the people of the state."

Retribution for '64?

When he intervened, Udall said that Duke Power has "no need for steam electric power from about 1972 or later." The intervention contended that Duke Power's need for steam-electric power will be met by construction of the company's proposed steam plant at Middleton Shoals on the Savannah River.

Answers McGuire, "Duke Power first tried to get the necessary authority to build the Middleton Shoals Plant in 1961 and the customers of this company would indeed be in a sorry fix today if Duke Power's sole reliance for its power was its ability to obtain authority from the federal government for construction of this plant."

The Duke president argued that even if authority is obtained to build the Middleton Shoals plant, it would supply the needs of the Piedmont Carolinas only a relatively short period of time.

"It is quite bewildering to us," said McGuire, to see an agency of the same federal government which advocated and obtained passage of Congress of the aid to Appalachia bill, "register official opposition to our request for authority to invest millions of dollars of private capital in the Appalachia region in order to meet the power needs of our customers."

Where this will all end is anyone's guess. But a number of politicos feel that none of it would ever have happened if South Carolina had only done something decent in recent years—like voting for Lyndon Johnson for President.

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Needed: A Sweeping Change in Farm Programs

While trying to step up its 'war on poverty,' the Administration is pushing a farm bill that would add to the hardships of poor people.

Reprinted with permission from the July *Monthly Economic Letter* of the First National City Bank of New York.

(The telling points in the expert analysis reprinted below so angered Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman that he sent a very strongly worded letter of protest to First National City's president, George S. Moore. Almost completely ignoring the facts in the article, Freeman called it "sheer economic nonsense" and bluntly told Moore and his bank to "get out of 'farm politics'"—a rather startling, and frightening, command from a Cabinet member. Refusing to reply in kind, a spokesman for the bank said, "As far as we're concerned, it's a closed issue." Read below the article from this influential economic letter that caused such a furor.)

Cutting taxes has become popular. Congress took only a month to whoop through legislation sweeping away $4.7 billion of excise taxes. Among those repealed were levies on diamonds, mink coats, pool tables, pinball machines and admissions to horse races and dog tracks. There were few objections, since many of these taxes had been imposed during World War II in order to discourage extravagance and waste of productive resources as well as to raise revenues.

Yet while these "luxury" taxes are being repealed, the Administration is pressing Congress for passage of a new farm bill that would, among other things, impose higher taxes on the processing of wheat and a new tax on rice, thereby boosting the price of bread by 1 to 2 cents a loaf and of rice by 4 to 6 cents a pound. This would result from raising the processing tax on domestic wheat—first imposed in 1964—from 75 cents a bushel to $1.25. A new rice-processing tax would be imposed, amounting to about $2.50 per hundredweight.

These actions form a striking contrast. Bread is a daily necessity, particularly among the poor. Taxes on bread and rice are especially regressive because these foods form a much larger portion of the budgets of poor families than of higher-income people. The imposition of a heavier "bread tax" is especially incongruous at a time when the Administration is trying to step up its "war on poverty."

The public has been slow to grasp the full import of the proposed farm bill, but protesting voices are now beginning to be heard. Agricultural programs have become so complicated and divorced from reality that only the affected farm groups can understand them. The new bill would not only add to hardships of poor people but drive the farm economy further out of contact with normal market forces.

New Approach Needed

The proposed legislation is all the more disappointing because the President and his top advisers had been stressing the need to restore a free market for commercial agriculture and to adopt a more realistic approach to the problems of rural America.

The waste and inconsistencies in existing farm programs were effectively laid bare in a widely applauded *Saturday Review* article last January by Kermit Gordon, who was then the budget director. He called for a reexamination of current policies to "shape them anew in closer correspondence to the facts of today's world."

President Johnson announced a new approach in his farm message last February, in which he specifically recognized that "farmers want freedom to grow and prosper, freedom to operate competitively and profitably in our present economic system." He emphasized the need for change in these words:

"Just as we do in other segments of our economy, we need to separate the social problems of rural America from

Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman was very angry over the analysis of the farm program reprinted on these pages.

the economic problems of commercial agriculture . . . Our objective must be for the farmer to get improved income out of the market place, with less cost to the government.

"To do this, I am asking the secretary of agriculture to so utilize the Commodity Credit Corporation as to make the free market system work more effectively for the farmer. We must encourage the private segment of the economy to carry its own inventories, bought from farmers, rather than depending on the government as a source of supply. We must urge the private sector to perform as many services as possible now performed by government agencies."

When the detailed program was unveiled on April 5, however, the concrete proposals diverged considerably from the aims set forth earlier. The chief features of the Administration's new farm proposals are as follows:

- Amend and extend the wheat and feed grain programs now in effect;
- Start a new certificate program for rice similar to that for wheat;
- Start a program to retire cropland through 5-to-10-year contracts with farm owners;
- Permit the selling or leasing of acreage allotments among farmers to encourage retirement of aged farmers and small operators.

Though new cotton legislation is also needed, the Administration did not make proposals of its own but is supporting a bill proposed by Rep. Harold Cooley, which would lower prices to world market levels and supplement growers' incomes through direct payments.

"Bread Tax" Controversy

The greatest attention is focused on the programs for the principal grain crops—wheat, rice and feed grains. The wheat program, in particular, has been in hot water since the 1963 referendum, when growers rejected the Kennedy program of tight controls combined with high price supports.

Following this defeat, the Administration sponsored temporary legislation for the 1964 and 1965 crops, which requires so-called marketing certificates for wheat. For the 1965 crop, millers and other processors must buy certificates valued at 75 cents a bushel for wheat consumed domestically.

Domestic annual consumption of wheat is estimated at about 500 million bushels, thus yielding an estimated take of $375 million, which in turn is paid to wheat growers complying with the program. The 75-cent domestic certificate payment (only 25 cents for export certificates) on top of the $1.25 price support loan provides producers with a total support of $2.00 per bushel on wheat consumed domestically.

For the 1966 crop, the Administration proposes to raise the cost of domestic wheat to $2.50 a bushel by hiking the price of domestic certificates to $1.25 but to discontinue the export certificate. For the same 500 million bushels of wheat made into bread, flour and other products, consumers would be paying $625 million in processing taxes.

Since millers and baking companies already operate on extremely thin margins, there is no question that the cost must ultimately be passed on to consumers in higher prices. This is why opponents of the program have characterized the domestic marketing certificate as a "bread tax."

In fact, the wheat-processing tax is similar to an excise tax. It is interesting to compare what certain excise taxes repealed last month might have yielded in fiscal 1966 compared with an increased wheat tax. The accompanying table shows a list of excises with a total yield roughly equal to the projected 1966 yield of the wheat tax:

Wheat-Processing Tax vs. Selected Excises Now Repealed

	Estimated Yield*
Wheat-processing tax	**$625 million**
Selected excise taxes	**618 million**
Furs	32 million
Jewelry	215 million
Toilet preparations	215 million
Luggage	87 million
Photographic equipment	38 million
Coin-operated amusement devices	24 million
Bowling alleys, pool tables	7 million

*Wheat estimate is for crop year beginning July 1, 1966. Excise estimates are for 1966 fiscal year.

Moreover, while these taxes were typically assessed at rates of 10 to 20 per cent, the increased wheat tax would amount to roughly 100 per cent of the basic farm price, thus almost doubling the price to the miller.

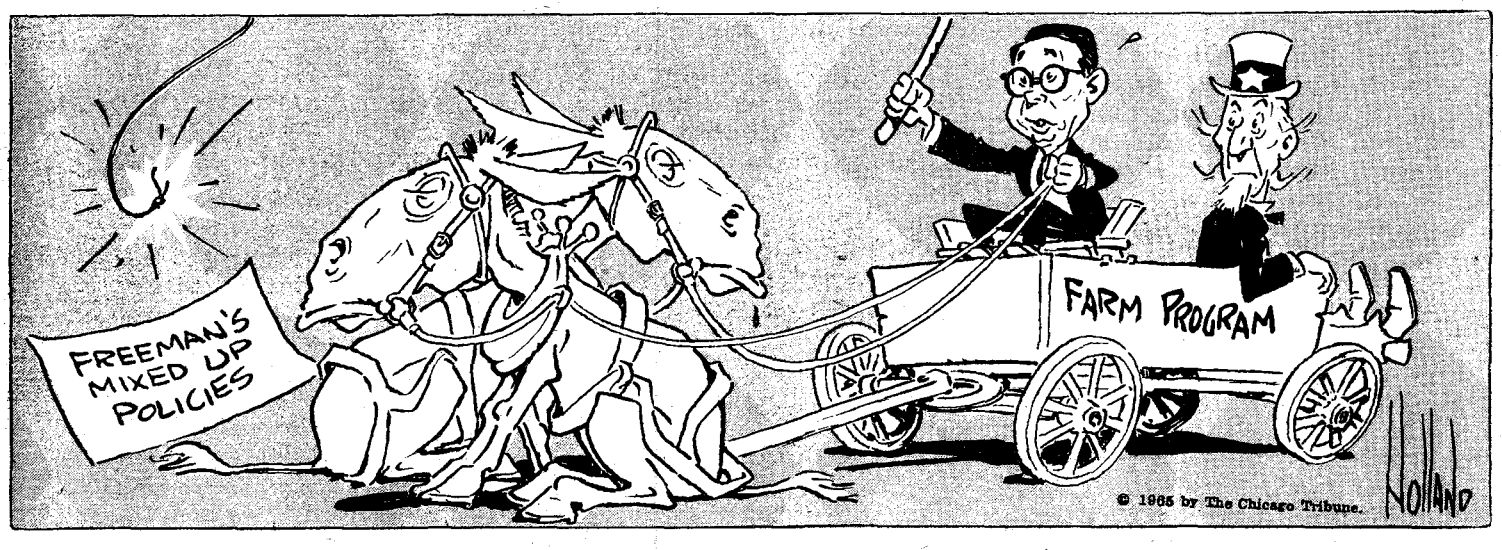
Testifying before the House Agriculture Committee on April 6, Agriculture Secretary Orville Freeman estimated that the new programs for wheat and rice would raise the cost of food "3.6 cents a week or $1.87 a year per capita"—or about one-half of one per cent for a family of four. He minimized the impact this would have on consumers:

"In the past four years, the take-home pay of the average family has sharply increased, we have substantially enlarged the direct food distribution program, we have increased the food purchasing power of families participating in the food stamp program from 25 to 38 per cent and we have launched a series of programs designed to help millions escape from poverty. All these developments point to one conclusion: there will be no hardship because of the commodity programs we are proposing today."

These increases are ill-timed from the standpoint of maintaining price stability. In point of fact, rising food prices—mainly meat, fruits and vegetables—have

(Continued on next page)

WHY WE'RE NOT MOVING



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". . . the wheat plan is a welfare program in reverse; it primarily improves the welfare of relatively well-to-do farmers while reducing the welfare of lower-income people."

been a prime factor in the upcreep of the consumer price index in recent months.

Since food still is a large part of the family budget, increased food prices can trigger higher wage demands and escalator raises in existing union contracts. In any case, the fact that take-home pay has increased hardly justifies price increases in the necessities of life.

No less strange is the notion that consumers should subsidize farmers by paying a 100 per cent tax for wheat, while less-fortunate consumers are in turn given either commodities or government food stamps in order to protect them against high food prices. In addition, the Administration is now proposing to provide rent subsidies to lower-income families.

Yet a wheat tax strikes hardest at the poor. Indeed, the lower the family income, the higher is the consumption of wheat products. The accompanying table, showing figures from the Agriculture Department's survey of household food consumption conducted in 1955, amply confirms this relationship. (A similar survey is being made this year, but results are not yet available.)

Wheat Consumption by Family Income

Annual Income per Family	Per cent of Food Budget for Wheat Products	Home Use per Person per Week
	(per cent)	(pounds)
Under $2,000	6.6	3.8
$ 2,000 to 2,999	5.9	3.2
3,000 to 3,999	5.8	2.8
4,000 to 4,999	5.3	2.6
5,000 to 5,999	5.1	2.6
6,000 to 7,999	4.8	2.5
8,000 to 9,999	4.6	2.3
10,000 and over	3.8	2.2

The incongruity of imposing such a regressive tax at a time when the Administration is stressing an anti-poverty war needs no emphasis. It also contrasts with the President's promise of additional income tax cuts for "those taxpayers who now live in the shadow of poverty." Even for people above the poverty line, a government-imposed increase in the price of food is no small matter. State governments that levy general sales taxes typically exempt food expenditures to avoid imposing hardships on people of modest means.

The wheat-processing tax is being increased in the name of providing a better income for farmers. Yet this approach to improving farmers' income was shown to be wildly misdirected by Kermit Gordon in his *Saturday Review* article:

"About 80 per cent of our assistance goes to the one million farmers whose average income exceeds $9,500. The other 20 per cent of assistance is spread thinly among the remaining 2.5 million farmers.

"The farms that produce most of the nation's food and fiber no longer fall into the lowest one-third of the nation's income distribution. Most are successful business firms. Their continued success is, of course, not independent of government commodity programs, whose elimination would cause a sharp fall in the income of all farmers. But these programs are no longer a means of distributing income to the neediest groups in our population; they are not welfare programs."

Indeed, it seems obvious that the wheat plan is a welfare program in reverse; it primarily improves the welfare of relatively well-to-do farmers while reducing the welfare of lower-income people.

When he was director of the Bureau of the Budget, Kermit Gordon wrote an article laying bare the waste and inconsistencies of existing farm programs.

For the Administration, however, shifting the wheat subsidy from the taxpayer to the consumer makes it possible to show a reduction in federal budget outlays for commodity programs, which in recent years have averaged close to $4 billion a year.

While Secretary Freeman has said that boosting the wheat tax would raise the price of bread about one cent a pound loaf, bakers have put the increase at two cents a pound, after allowing for distribution costs and the retailer's mark-up. Testifying in behalf of the American Bakers Association and the Biscuit and Cracker Manufacturers' Association, Joseph Creed summed up the objections of the industry:

"The plain fact of the matter is that should this high-priced program be enacted, the Congress will be telling the consumer of bread that he is to be saddled with arbitrary price increases to provide a government-determined level of income for a small group of the citizenry—the wheat growers.

"We believe that if it is to be the declared public policy of Congress that wheat farmers should receive a higher price for each bushel of wheat than the market place provides, it would be far more forthright and honest to provide such a return out of the general funds of the government instead of using the local baker as the tax collector. To tell the consumer that the cost of government is thereby reduced because the financing of the program is taken from another pocket of the consumer is, in our opinion, a sham."

Feed Grain, Other Programs

The wheat tax is not the only "temporary" program that threatens to become permanent. The feed grain program, started in 1961 as an emergency measure, is up for a four-year renewal. While its basic aim has been to divert acreage out of key feed grains, it has proved to be a highly expensive proposition.

The Administration has claimed success for the program by pointing out that feed grain stocks have been reduced by some 30 million tons in the past four years. Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has pointed out, however, that this has been accomplished with the massive expenditure of nearly $3.7 billion, equivalent to about $3.65 for each bushel reduced.

He also maintains that feed grain capacity has been actually increased, rather than reduced, by the diversion payments. Prices have continued to spur farmers to use more and more fertilizer and other means to boost yield on the remaining acreage.

In both the wheat and feed grain programs, objections have been raised against the power given the secretary of agriculture to sell government surplus stocks at 105 per cent of the price-support level, plus carrying charges. Farm groups have charged that this power has been used as a club to force farmers to comply with farm programs by putting a tight lid on market prices. This has also discouraged the private grain trade from carrying its own inventories.

While Secretary Freeman has defended the 105 per cent rule as necessary for administration of his programs, several farm groups have called for a higher level in order to permit normal price movements and a revitalization of the private grain business.

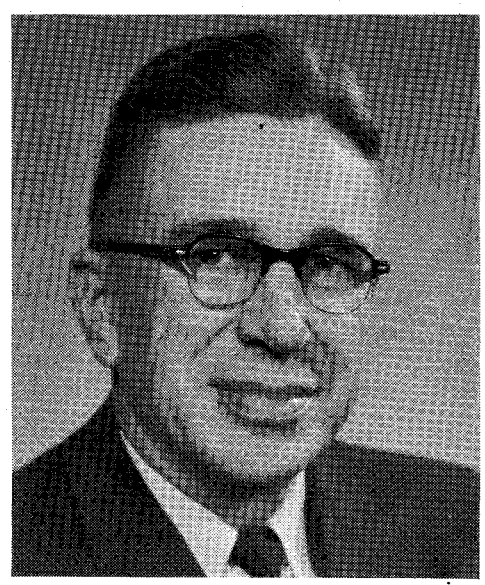
Among other programs proposed by the Administration, the price certificate plan has met with so much opposition within the trade that its chances of passage are regarded as slim. Extension of the wool program, modified to provide higher subsidies for small producers, has also aroused little enthusiasm.

The time is ripe for a sweeping change in farm programs. As indicated in the President's farm message last February, the Administration itself now recognizes the need to separate the problems of commercial agriculture from the social problems of poor people living in rural areas. This general approach is to be commended.

The proposed cropland adjustment program can play a vital role in retiring whole farms out of surplus production, provided that the land is not used for other crops. Efforts toward providing better training for farm people to speed their successful adjustment into industrial or service occupations are in the right direction and need to be expanded.

Time for a Change

But somewhere between thinking and acting, the new approach has gone astray. While the President spoke of producing



Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, says that diversion payments have increased feed grain capacity.

food at "reasonable and stable prices," the proposed program would raise some food prices. Though the President spoke of a more effective "free market" system, farmers would face the same controls and rigged markets as before. And while he spoke of achieving "liberalization" of farm trade in the "Kennedy round" negotiations at Geneva, the proposed legislation would reduce differences between our own policies and the protectionist system of the Common Market that has been so roundly criticized in this country.

Few people believe that producers of price-supported crops, after three decades of government protection, should suddenly be left to fend for themselves. But any new program should work in the direction of gradually bringing about a shift of resources and an adjustment of farm production to permit the government to reduce sharply its costly intervention in farm markets.

Such an "adaptive" approach was recommended in 1962 by the Committee for Economic Development:

"The adaptive approach seeks to achieve adjustment to economic reality without imposing hardships by means of programs that promote adjustment but cushion the effects upon people and property. Although the adaptive approach, like the protectionist approach, requires government action, the objectives of the government action are entirely different. The adaptive approach calls for action by government working with the free market, not against it.

"It seeks to achieve the results of the free market more quickly and easily rather than to keep these results from occurring. The adaptive approach works by permitting full production, rather than by limiting production. And government adaptive programs applied to particular industries can ordinarily be temporary, whereas protectionist government actions generate the need for their own indefinite continuance . . . We believe that if a small fraction of the money, effort and thought devoted to protecting agriculture in the past decade had been devoted to adapting agriculture, the nation would be at least in sight of a solution today."

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MORE INTERESTED IN IMAGE—A painful foot disease only hastened the departure of George Reedy, the White House press secretary. The President has been the recipient of an increasingly critical press in recent weeks and Reedy, an easy-going one-time newsman, was certain to be made the fall guy. As the *Wall Street Journal's* Allen Otten reported from Washington, it is widely felt that the President "is too preoccupied with his popular image, is too sensitive to criticism . . . tends to whine over his troubles and blame others for his mistakes; that when things go truly wrong, he frequently turns nasty." Other newsmen agreed. The New York *Herald-Tribune's* Douglas Kiker wrote that Johnson "occasionally—and it seems, purposefully" demeans his staff members in public. Liberal columnist Joseph Alsop was shockingly blunt: " . . . there are serious reasons to worry about Lyndon Johnson's frame of mind and approach to his heavy task." Whether the appointment of Bill Moyers as White House press secretary can alter the presidential "image" is doubtful. For many newsmen believe, as the Philadelphia *Bulletin*'s Robert Roth has written, that LBJ is "interested in reporters only for the use that he can make of them," that he has no interest in real dissemination of the news.

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FOLKS USED TO WORRY because they couldn't take it with them—but in today's tax climate their only worry is whether it will last as long as they do.

—From the *Jay-Bee Upsondowns*

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Professors Were to Blame for Berkeley Mess

By DR. MAX RAFFERTY, California Superintendent of Public Instruction

In a book I wrote a few years ago, I listed the following almost certain outcomes of the kind of life-adjustment, progressive education we were conducting in practically all California schools.

1. Violence: When an educational philosophy is almost completely permissive—lets a child express himself at any cost, holds we must avoid frustrating or inhibiting the child in any way, then the result is indiscipline, discourtesy, and doing what comes naturally; this means violence, for a human animal is a violent one.

2. Immorality and obscenity: When we educators began replacing *Evangeline* and *Silas Marner* with *Catcher in the Rye* and James Baldwin's latest, we were just asking for what we have since gotten.

Some English teachers, fascinated with so-called *avant-garde* literature, assigned it indiscriminately to children, and sowed a whirlwind of literacy filth which has since grown into wholsesale obscenity on the part of too many young people. Once you agree that there are no positive standards, no eternal truths, no lasting values in life or in education—then anything goes.

3. Decline of personal morals: It was the new behavioristic psychology which warned educators and parents against any interference whatsoever with the divine right of the child to express himself—even if this self-expression turned out to be at the expense of those around him and at the cost of school discipline generally. The outcome was predictable: the beards, the sandals; the long, lank hair; the general aura of unwashed disinhibition.

Education exists to take kids who are naturally disposed to nature in the raw, and show them finer things in life to aspire to. When you permitted an educational philosophy to take over in this state which holds that the words "the good, the beautiful, the true," are all meaningless—that everything in life is relative—why, you were just asking for what you got. And you certainly got it, did you not?

4. Contempt for law and the democratic process: This country has just as large a percentage of decent, law-abiding youngsters as it ever had. But the minority, who always got into trouble in the past, are getting into worse trouble now.

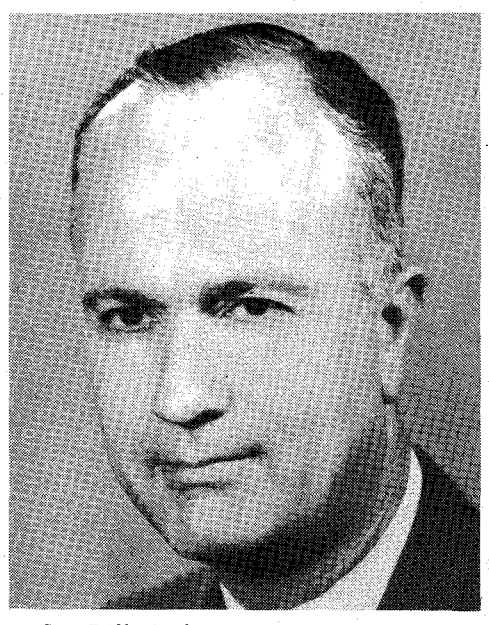
Why? The doctrine of "permissiveness"—another name for the "easy way out"—took over both the homes and the schools two decades ago and produced the least repressed and worst behaved generation this country has ever seen.

For months now the entire country has been gazing unbelievably at Berkeley. In the sacred name of free speech, police cars have been bashed in and campus police held prisoners.

The university president resigned and then un-resigned. So did the chancellor. The board of regents, charged with determining university policy, became so palsied at the mere possibility of bruising some beatnik's constitutional rights that for months it was afraid even to bring the matter to a vote.

The people of California are outraged. No other word fits. Almost every letter I get these days winds up with: What's causing this Berkeley mess?

College kids have always raised Ned. But they have always been punished too—until now. Now they get away with everything from kidnapping to outraging public decency, and nothing happens to them.



Dr. Rafferty lays much of the blame for student violence on faculty permissiveness.

Why? Not due to the administration or the regents. But because of the professors. They're responsible in two ways—directly and indirectly. Too many of them openly or tacitly endorse disorderly, or even criminal conduct by their students. We got nothing but obstruction from those professors who controlled the different faculty senates and committees.

The professors fouled things up indirectly because the administration and some regents were afraid some professors would quit. Many of the regents are appalled at the prospect that several of their more prestigious professors may resign out of sympathy for the poor downtrodden filthy speech boys, deprived of their sacred rights to bellow obscenities over the campus public address system.

Not me. I'm the only regent except Dr. Kerr who is a professional educator—I know my own kind. And I know we leave a teaching job voluntarily only when offered a better job elsewhere. We leave it to better ourselves—not to show sympathy for some loudmouthed showoffs who are doing their best to disrupt the scholarly pursuits of a great university.

For every professor who will quit if we apply discipline at Berkeley, two will quit if we don't.

"Why," you ask, "should intelligent, scholarly professors act in such strange ways?" Well, one thing they're trying to achieve is control of the university by the faculty, instead of by the people. They're seemingly enamoured of the European way of running a university. Over there, you know, the professors are the university. They make the rules. They establish policy. They hire and fire each other. Here, we Americans have long held the somewhat quaint idea that a people's university ought to be run by the people, not by stray groups of employes or students.

The real fight at Berkeley is over who's going to run the store. Are the people, who spend hundreds of millions to subsidize and support the university, going to turn the institution over to the inmates?

Here's my recipe: (1) Put all discipline in the chancellor's hands and out of the faculty committees; (2) Tell the chancellor to do whatever is necessary and let him do it; (3) If the chancellor can't or won't do it, fire him and get one who will; (4) If any students or professors don't like it, remind them that they can easily go elsewhere.

This article was excerpted from a recent speech by Dr. Rafferty before the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco.

English Discontent with Socialism Should Encourage U.S. Conservatives

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Great Britian's rolling, perhaps boiling discontent with socialism may be the natural reaction of a healthy and vigorous people to the oppressive weight of bureaucracy.

This discontent is dramatically evidenced by the Socialist government's recent defeats in parliamentary voting and by the winning back by Conservatives of some 800 seats in local elections. It has been foreshadowed for years.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Labor party has suffered several recent defeats.

Those who despair of citizens booting out Socialists once they take over might take heart from some of the facts. Americans who see the present Administration programs as little more than pork-barrel (or corn-pone) socialism should also find the facts instructive and encouraging.

These facts are drawn from a significant but almost totally overlooked survey of British welfare services made by the respected Institute of Economic Affairs in London last year. I quote key sections of that survey with one final comment:

"In the three welfare services together, education, health and pensions, it would seem that between two-fifths and half the population, as indicated by male heads of households, favor increasing state provisions as incomes rise, while the other half or more would favor policies enabling it to be supplemented or replaced by private services.

"This division of opinion between state universalism and personal selection, even if only approximate, seems to question the general assumption, based on no published evidence, that interest in private services is confined to a relatively small minority . . . periodic surveys may show in which direction . . . rising incomes will shift the balance of preference between state and private services.

"[The survey] suggests that the consumer of welfare is more receptive than is usually supposed to radical changes in the relative emphasis on state and private provision. This apparent willingness to consider departures from present methods (i.e., socialism) is more or less free from class bias, particularly in education, or of bias due to political sympathy.

". . . many who use state schools clearly regard private education as more desirable even when they assumed it was too costly for themselves. Certainly the answers on the National Health Service seem to throw some doubt on the impression of general contentment [with socialized medicine] . . . when individuals were invited to consider their attitude to public services in the light of alternative private services and to weigh the possibilities increasingly available in a period of rising incomes, the sizable interest in [private services] throws doubt on the view that [socialized medicine] gives general satisfaction.

"Since most people have little or no experience of making a choice between state and private services, it was not always easy to present some of the possible alternatives in simple terms . . . In the meantime, one conclusion seems inescapable: people are apparently more receptive to the idea of radical reform in welfare than is commonly supposed.

"If this is true, proposals for varying the scope and direction of state provision to allow individuals to indicate preferences should not be prejudged by reference to narrow assumptions about what is 'politically possible,' but should be examined on their merits as contributions to a developing policy designed to maximize welfare."

Republican party, in particular, take note! And take hope.

(Copyright 1965, Los Angeles *Times*)

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Communist Youth Festival Canceled

By FULTON LEWIS JR.

The Kremlin has cancelled the Ninth World Youth Festival, originally scheduled for Algiers later this month. The overthrow of Algerian strongman Ahmed Ben Bella convinced festival organizers that they were not welcome.

There was talk the festival would be transferred to Sofia, Bulgaria, but this idea was dropped when it became apparent that delegations from Red China, Indonesia, North Korea and Albania would boycott any festival held in a Soviet satellite.

Festival leaders announced that the hate-America orgy would be postponed for one year, but did not say where it will be held. More than 22,000 delegates, including 500 from the United States, had been expected at the festival.

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$31,700 PER SECOND—Spending $1 billion a year, one would have to be laying out money at the following rates: $83,333,333 per month; $19,230,769 per week; $2,739,726 per day; $144,155 per hour; $1,902 per minute; $317 per second. Thus the federal budget of $100 billion actually amounts to spending $31,700 per second.

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Violence in Iowa

Shocking Tactics Used to Enroll Union Members

From the Des Moines *Register*

A recent National Labor Relations Board decision revealed that shocking tactics had been used by an Iowa labor union in an effort to force workers to join and pay dues to the union.

The union, Local 46 of the United Packinghouse, Food and Allied Workers, hold a contract with the Rath Packing Co. in Waterloo. The contract makes provision for a union shop in the plant in the event the Iowa law prohibiting union shop arrangements is repealed. Under a union shop agreement, workers must join the union after a specified time on the job. An unsuccessful effort was made in the recently ended legislative session to eliminate the ban on the union shop.

Although it lacked an enforceable contract requiring union membership, Local 46 undertook on its own to force non-union members to join the union and it also sought to collect back dues from those who had joined.

The incidents discussed in the NLRB decision took place between May, 1963, and August, 1964—prior to the legislative session.

The NLRB decision reports union members set up "card checks" at entrances to the Rath plant where employes were required to produce cards showing they were paid-up members. Non-members or those in arrears in their dues were labeled "free riders" and their names published in the union's official weekly bulletin. The NLRB decision says issues of the bulletin introduced in evidence "contained personal attacks upon non-dues-paying employes." The decision added:

"At the card check, it was not uncommon to see union representatives with folded arms or outstretched hands, stopping employes, talking to them, and in some instances shoving or pummeling them, and obviously impeding their efforts to continue on their way. . . . Many times employes had to be escorted by policemen in order to gain entrance to the plant. The employes accosted were. . . in some cases jostled or pushed or struck during the course of their exchange of words with union representatives."

Samuel W. Berry, a non-union worker, was referred to as "Chicken Sam" in the union's bulletin. Berry was so upset by the treatment accorded him that he filed an unfair labor practices charge against the union with the NLRB. The NLRB described his treatment as follows:

"Berry. . . and his wife and daughter were threatened and called abusive names. Berry was frequently threatened with physical assault. . . The whole series of events indicated that Berry was threatened with beatings, mutilation in a meat chopper, and loss of his life, and that water and oil were poured on him, he was jabbed with sticks and brooms and shovels, shoved, kicked, tripped, and had his clothes ruined. . . The culmination of the many acts of persecution was when employe Berry was pushed down a flight of stairs resulting in his hospitalization."

The NLRB found that the union and its agents had similarly harassed a number of other employes and that the attempted coercion constituted an unfair labor practice. Violation of the labor board's order prohibiting such practices could result in contempt action. It is possible also for those who suffered injury to bring suit for damages.

The practices described in the NLRB ruling are disgraceful. It is difficult to believe that they could be used in an Iowa community.

The incidents also support the views of those members of the legislature who did not want to repeal the state's ban on union shop agreements. Legalizing of the union shop would have forced Berry and other Rath employees to join a union that had subjected them to shameful abuse.

□ □ □

TORTILLAS NEXT?—The possibility that the Administration's "bread tax" wheat bill may bring a flood of foreign bread into American markets was raised recently by Rep. Paul Findley (R.-Ill.). He said the proposed plan would increase the price of domestic bread by at least two cents a loaf while giving bakers in Canada, Mexico and other nations a competitive advantage worth $20 to $40 a ton over U.S. bakeries. He said this advantage could cause huge increases in bread imports, endangering bakery jobs and wheat farmers' income throughout the country.

Labor Leaders Now Seek 'Yellow Dog' in Reverse

From the Chattanooga *News-Free Press*

Most people these days don't know what "yellow dog" contracts are. The reason is that we don't have them any more.

Labor union leaders applied the uncomplimentary "yellow dog" term to contracts that some employers used to make employes sign as a condition of employment. The contracts provided that a man or woman could be fired for joining a union.

That was deemed unfair, and contracts like that were banned by law.

But just as it is unfair to force a worker *not* to join a union, isn't it equally unfair to force a man or woman to *join* a union or be fired? It certainly is. That's why the Taft-Hartley Act's Section 14b allows states to pass right-to-work laws and why 19 states have done so.

Right-to-work laws simply provide for individual freedom. They allow workers to decide for themselves whether to join a union or whether not to join a union—and the decision either way cannot cause the worker to be fired.

But now the labor union dictators, who hate the thought of a "yellow dog" contract, want to apply that principle in reverse. They want Section 14b repealed so they can force workers to join unions or be fired.

You would think that such a tyrannical position would get nowhere because of its basic injustice. But the LBJ politicians owe the union bosses a debt for delivery of votes and huge contributions of dollars for their political campaigns. And so President Lyndon B. Johnson is going to try to tie up and deliver to the union bosses millions of Americans by denying free choice, by forcing them to join unions and pay dues or be fired.

This is an outrageous thing. Do we really have freedom if a man or woman must bow down and join any organization and pay dues to it for the right to work?

Let's stick to freedom by keeping Section 14b and the right-to-work laws. The vote to repeal freedom of choice is going to be close. Have you told Congress how you feel about it?

□ □ □

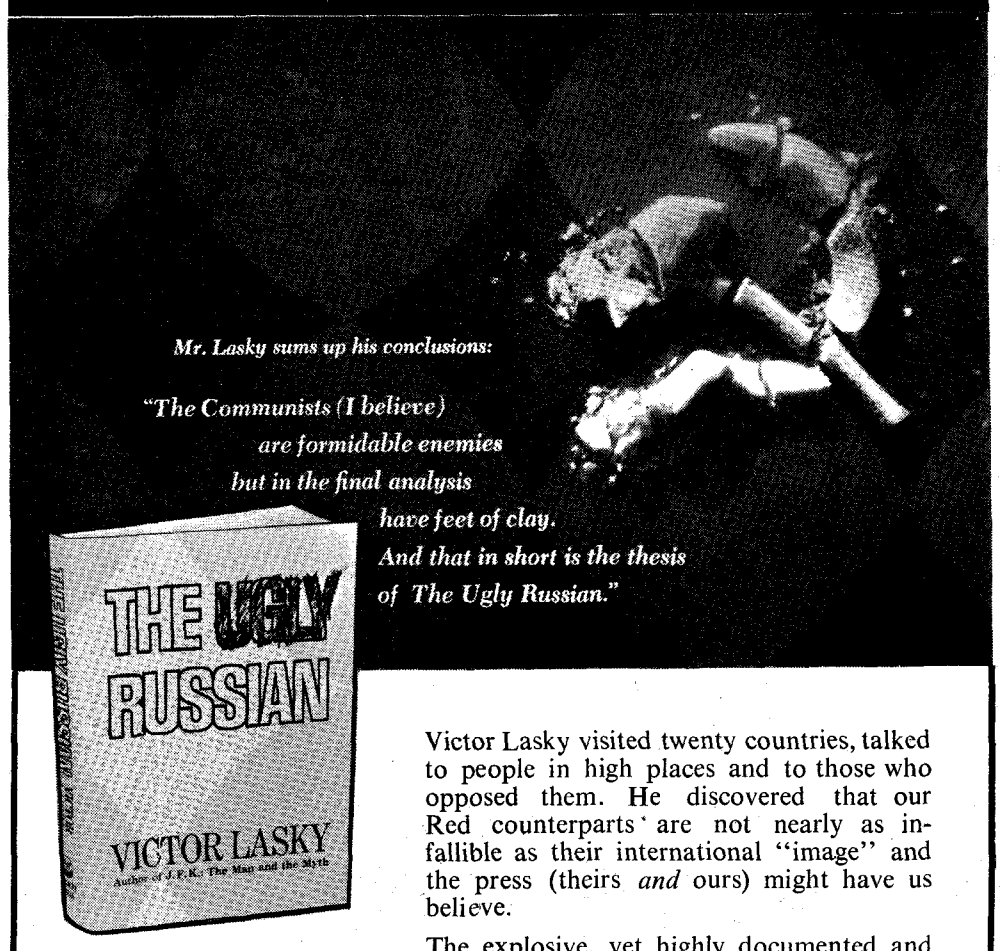
RETRIBUTION—"One freshman Democratic congressman from the Middle West is ruefully discovering that President Johnson does not lightly brook straying from the Administration path. The new legislator voted with the opposition on an important measure, and the very next day found he no longer could get visiting constituents included in the special early morning tours of the White House. That's a very popular privilege of members of Congress, so by his being cut off he is apparently being taught a pointed lesson."—From the Allen-Scott Report

□ □ □

BRACERO BLUNDER—"There is a human element in the termination of the bracero program. While the bleeding hearts in the Washington regime are spending billions to help the poor in Egypt, India and elsewhere abroad, and while there is much talk about the Alliance for Progress, the federal government has visited a cruel hardship on the people of our nearest neighbor to the south. The termination of the bracero program has hacked away the livelihood of tens of thousands of Mexican workers, for this visit to the north had come to be their way of life. Their feelings can well be imagined."—By Raymond Moley in *Newsweek*

Victor Lasky — author of the best seller "JFK: The Man and the Myth" — shatters another myth by asking:

"Are the Russians ten feet tall?"


Mr. Lasky sums up his conclusions:
"The Communists (I believe)
are formidable enemies
but in the final analysis
have feet of clay.
And that in short is the thesis
of The Ugly Russian."
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The War in Viet Nam

LBJ Must Consider Mao Tse-tung's Forgotten Memo

By RALPH DE TOLEDANO

In 1953, Mao Tse-tung prepared a memorandum for Soviet dictator Stalin in which he carefully outlined his plans for the conquest of all Asia. This document, though of prime importance in understanding the free world's struggle against Communist expansionism, has been largely ignored.

It should be of particular interest to President Johnson as he faces the most important decision to date in his life: To fight for victory or to surrender in the Viet Nam war. The liberal-left and its extremist pundits are shouting at him that he must "negotiate," which is a polite way of describing appeasement.

Republican leaders like Rep. Melvin Laird, one of the best informed and most conscientious members of the House of Representatives, are calling for greater efforts, especially in the air and on the sea, in order to bring about the victorious conclusion that Defense Secretary Robert McNamara promised early last spring.

So far, the President has tried to steer a middle course. His miscalculation lies in the belief that communism will come to terms with the free world—or that patched-up accommodations can survive any longer than it takes the Communists to regroup. Red China and North Korea have steadily violated the armistice they signed at Panmunjom—and the build-up of Red forces north of the truce line continues ominously. Cuba's Moscow-inspired aggressions against Latin America go on—and the missile sites remain to threaten us.

Change of Heart?

Can there be any change of heart? No one believes that except a few idealists. The Mao memorandum is proof enough of this.

(You can find the full text, as entered in the *Congressional Record* by Sen. William F. Knowland on April 29, 1954.)

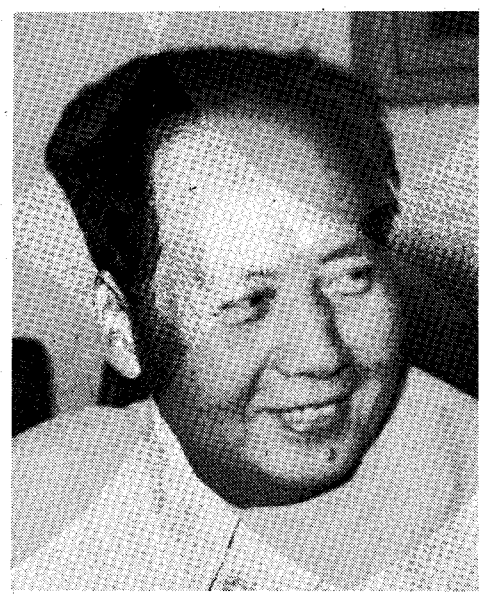
"It appears that the time has come when we have to look upon Asia as the immediate goal," Mao Tse-tung informed Stalin. "Under the present circumstances, any vigorous action in Europe, such as internal revolution, effective infiltration, or intimidation into inaction or submission is now impossible. More forcible measures may bring about a war. In Asia, on the contrary, such tactics will yield an abundant harvest."

The Kremlin took this view seriously—and it found its expression in Nikita Khrushchev's call for "peaceful coexistence" in Europe—but with support of "wars of liberation" in Asia and Africa. Mao and Khrushchev saw eye to eye on the Soviet Union's inability to fight a nuclear war and Red China's economic weaknesses. Khrushchev shared Mao's view that "until we are certain of victory, we have to take a course which will not lead to war."

Anti-U.S. Offensive

Turning to what was then French Indochina, Mao laid down ground rules which still apply now that Viet Nam is an American sphere of influence. "The military operations in Indochina (now Viet Nam) should be carried out to such an extent as to make the war extremely unpopular among the Indochinese people," Mao noted. The object would be to make the French then—and the United States now—"back out of Indochina, preferably through the face-saving means of an armistice." Once "foreign intervention is out of the picture . . . a final stroke of force will accomplish the task."

All of this, Mao asserted, was to be accompanied by a diplomatic offensive against the United States—the kind of offensive we are experiencing today. "The United States must be isolated by all possible means," Mao wrote. "Britain must be placated by being convinced that there is a possibility of settling the major issues between East and West



Mao Tse-tung's plans for subjugating Asia under communism have been in the works for years—like Hitler, he has never hidden his intentions.

and that the Communist and capitalist countries can live in peace. Opportunities for trade will have a great influence on the British mind."

Taking up America's allies, Mao argued that "in the case of France . . . she must be made to feel a sense of greater security in cooperation with us than the Western countries," which the Communists have achieved in their relations with a Charles de Gaulle, who has come to terms with the Kremlin and Red China while denouncing the United States.

What is to follow is the destruction of the United States before she can go to war with the Soviet Union and Red China. In fact, the point of the entire memorandum is to point a way whereby world war can be avoided and the Communists can effect their global conquest. The intermediate steps are carefully outlined, for all to read, but with the knowledge that there will always be people in the free world who refuse to face the facts.

Mao continued: "After the liberation (sic) of Indochina, Burma will fall into line, as a good foundation has already been laid there. Then the reactionary group in Thailand will capitulate. . . . Indonesia, which will fall to the Communist camp like a ripe fruit, will complete the circle around the Malay peninsula."

Japan will be brought into line by a "show of force" and India by infiltration and other "peaceful" means. The Philippines and the Arab countries will be next on the agenda—to be taken over by subversion rather than guerrilla warfare. "A wave of revolutions will sweep over all of Africa." This will "disconnect" that continent from the capitalist countries of Europe. Pressure then can be applied or open aggression resorted to.

20 Million Troops

What will be happening to the United States during this period of Communist encirclement?

Mao is open about this. "As a final goal, there should be in south and Southeast Asia, 20 million well-trained troops which can be immediately mobilized," Mao outlined.

"These men are to be held in readiness for emergency. They will achieve two purposes. On the one hand, they will force the capitalist countries to keep on increasing defense expenditures until economic collapse overtakes them. On the other hand, a mere show of force will bring about the capitulation of the ruling cliques of the countries to be liberated."

The great fear of Mao Tse-tung, as he set forth his strategy for Communist world conquest, was that the United States would go to war to defend the free world from piecemeal takeover. "We must be on guard against the possibility that the United States will choose this moment"—that is, before all of Asia has fallen to the Communists—"to have war . . . . Whether we can prevent the United States from starting the war depends on how much success we have in isolating her and how effective our peace offensive is. If the war can be averted, the success of our plan of penetration for the other parts of Asia"—and eventually the world—"is almost assured."

But if war can be averted, by any means, the economic crisis in Europe and its penetration by the Communists will have serious repercussions on the United States. Loss of foreign trade will bring about "crushing economic collapse." And "Canada and Latin America will find themselves in the same hopeless and defenseless position. Twenty years from now world revolution will be an accomplished fact."

Mao's Plan No Secret

This is how Mao Tse-tung, dictator of Red China, saw it in 1953. His timetable was slowed by the breakdown of the Red Chinese economy and the agricultural crisis, but the juggernaut was never stopped. The success in winning over France has been startling. And the key remains Southeast Asia in general, Viet Nam in particular.

The apostles of Bertrand Russell, the beatnik pacifists, and the specious logicians of the liberal-left have managed to obscure the view for many Americans. But like Hitler, Mao Tse-tung has been ready and willing to make his plans and intentions known.

To argue now, as those who hope to convince Mr. Johnson that he should withdraw, that the Red Chinese and the Kremlin can be satisfied with a "negotiated" peace in Viet Nam is as disingenuous as similar arguments heard when Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain went to Munich to win "peace in our time"—a peace that weakened the West as it took its inevitable course to war.

All the evidence, however blithely it may be brushed aside by the negoti-appeasers, overwhelmingly indicates that American determination to see the Vietnamese fighting to a successful conclusion will not launch World War III—whereas "face-saving" withdrawal will guarantee the enslavement of mankind under Communist totalitarianism.

There are some men around President Johnson who realize this. There are others who deny it. Meanwhile the "teach-ins" and the "column-ins" seek to push the Administration down a leftward line. The longer Mr. Johnson withholds his decision, the greater is the cleavage in his "consensus." Once the die is cast, only those whose allegiance and motivation are suspect will seek to undercut his policies.

The decision is one that he will take only after looking deeply into his conscience. But time runs out, as the stepped-up Viet Cong offensive proves. It may be now or never for President Johnson—and for a free America.

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COMPLAINTS

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Disarmament Moves Very Quietly

By HOLMES ALEXANDER

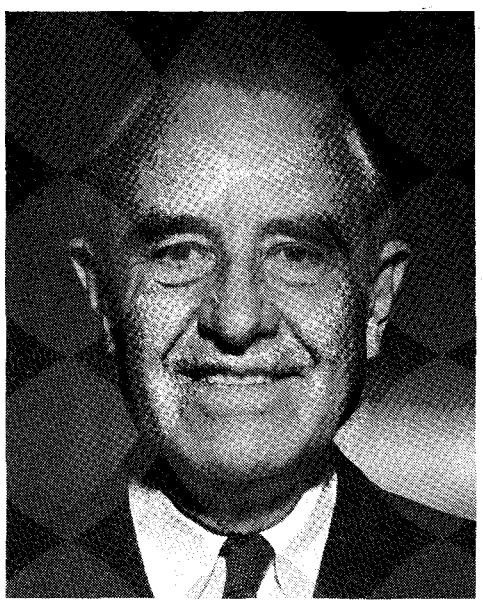
Narrow and often indistinct is the dividing line between suspicion and skepticism, the former a fault, the latter a virtue in journalism.

Those of us who go no further than being skeptical—we fight like fiends against turning suspicious—divide down the middle on the matter of American preparedness for warfare.

There are those who regard a $50-plus billion armament budget, replete with nuclear weaponry, as an incentive rather than a preventive in relation to World War III.

They fear the "industrial-military complex," which they regard as being both stupid and greedy, willing to risk a nuclear showdown and eager to play "merchants of death" for profits. Those skeptical toward preparedness are always the backers of disarmament policies and the cheerleaders for treaties with Red Russia now and Red China later.

On the opposite side are those of us who are skeptical about every move, however well-intended, toward disarmament and peace talks with the Communist world. Right now it seems odd to us—and disturbing—to find Ambassador



Averell Harriman was recently in Moscow.

Averell Harriman going to Moscow on "vacation" at the very time that President Johnson has announced the U.S.A. and the USSR in agreement on reopening the Geneva conference on disarmament and peace. Ambassador Harriman, it will be recalled, was in Moscow two summers ago when Khrushchev unexpectedly said he was ready to talk about a pact to ban nuclear testing above the earth's surface.

The Nuclear Test Ban Treaty—the Treaty of Moscow—was a Madison Avenue production in that city. Several senators and their wives were quickly flown over to join the cast, and the treaty was prepared and packaged amid ceremony and rejoicing. The Senate hearings that followed were by way of anti-climax, for who dared undo such a noble work with the eyes of the world upon us? When the vote to ratify came around on Sept. 24, 1963, only 19 senators (but mostly those who sat on the Armed Services and Atomic Energy committees) voted in the negative.

The times today are too much like those of 1963. Two years ago President Kennedy was frankly anxious to halt the nuclear testing that was being done by both the U.S.A. and USSR, lest the "genii" of unlimited escalation get out of the bottle. This year President Johnson is frankly anxious for "discussions" to prevent the Viet Nam war from escalating still further. When American Presidents get too eager, the Communists seem apt to offer pig-in-a-poke propositions.

Not only is Harriman in Moscow, and William C. Foster, our Arms Control and Disarmament man, packing off to Geneva at this writing, but there's one of those obscure and little-debated disarmament bills (S. 1903) floating toward passage on Capitol Hill.

Only a skeptic, I suppose, would notice it, but this bill proposes to amend the United Nations Participation Act in the strangest sort of way. Tucked into Section (b) is a gimmick which would let the President appoint "additional persons. . . to represent the United States in. . . bodies as may be created by the United Nations with respect to nuclear energy or disarmament."

William C. Foster, head of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

In 1963 this bill passed the Senate and died in the House. It re-passed the Senate on June 25 of this year. If it should pass the House, and be signed by the President, we would have a real pig-in-the-poke, an already-joined U.N. treaty of disarmament, not subject to Senate ratification.

Only skeptics, distrustful of disarmament, worry about Harriman mysteriously in Moscow, Foster returning to Geneva, and tricky disarmament bills sliding unopposed to passage.

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EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY—"We in America have had too much experience of life to fool ourselves into pretending that all men are equal in ability, in character, in intelligence, in ambition. That was part of the claptrap of the French Revolution. We have grown to understand that all we can hope to assure to the individual through government is liberty, justice, intellectual welfare, equality of opportunity, and stimulation to service."—Herbert Hoover, *American Individualism* (1922)

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MISSION ACCOMPLISHED

ACE has had two main purposes which have now been achieved or at least carried to the point of fruition at which it is appropriate for this organization to cease its activities.

By now you are all aware of the fact that the Free Society Association has been established with Barry Goldwater as honorary chairman and with the same general purposes as those for which ACE was established.

We urge all members of ACE and the additional tens of thousands who have received our literature to join and support the Free Society Association (P. O. Box 196, Washington, D. C. 20044). We have not been requested to take this position, and it is our understanding that the Free Society Organization has not brought pressure on any other conservative organizations to join it or to go out of existence. But the Free Society Association, having the full support and leadership of Barry Goldwater and having the same purposes and approach as our own organization, strikes us as the best thing that could happen for the cause of conservatism.

Beginning with our first publication, "A Positive Program for Conservatives and Moderates: A Challenge to Action," November 21, 1964, we have argued strenuously for acceptance of responsibility for conservative education by conservative leaders and for the preservation of conservatism through the Republican party. It is important to appreciate the courageous stand that Barry Goldwater has now taken. No one has demonstrated greater loyalty to the Republican party than he. Probably no one is less in favor of a third party than he. But he realizes that with very strong liberal elements in the Republican party and with a great deal of potential conservative support outside the Republican party, a non-partisan organization headed by the leading conservative Republican personality must be brought into existence in order to preserve conservatism through the Republican party.

Our second purpose has been conservative education. Through our original mailing, our April and May newsletters, and finally two speeches before Republican Club meetings in Greenwich, Connecticut on June 7 and Tucson, Arizona on June 8, we have had the opportunity of setting forth the conservative position with respect to specific issues. The speech before the annual meeting of the Greenwich Women's Republican Club on June 7 has been reproduced and is available in our final June-July Newsletter. Also, a limited supply of April and May Newsletters plus our introductory material may be secured for 50 cents each from ACE, P. O. Box 674, Phoenix, Arizona.

The only difference between the purposes of ACE and those of the Free Society Association of which we are aware is that the Free Society Association will not endorse any political candidates. This is an activity that can well be left to local organizations. We suggest that our ACE chapters and affiliated groups may desire to become local study and leadership groups associated with the Free Society Association on much the same basis as their relationship with ACE.

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Liberal Says Yes

Should Judges 'Create' Law?

From the Rockford (Ill.) *Morning Star*

In his criticism of the nomination of James P. Coleman to the federal bench, Rep. William F. Ryan (D.-N.Y.), expressed perfectly the liberal view of the role of the judiciary.

"A federal judge," Ryan declared, "should not just accept the law. He should mold it, develop it, create it."

Ryan urged a Senate Judiciary subcommittee to reject President Johnson's nomination of Coleman, a former Mississippi governor, to fill a vacancy on the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Subcommittee Chairman Sam J. Ervin (D.-N.C.), shocked by Ryan's words, said that under such a philosophy it might be just as well to abolish Congress. If judges should take such an attitude, Sen. Ervin declared, it would mark the end of the reign of law in this country.

Ervin must be aware that Chief Justice Earl Warren, Justice William O. Douglas and some others on the U.S. Supreme Court have been trying to do, and with alarming success, just what Rep. Ryan said federal judges should do—mold, develop and create law.

Government Planners Can Find A 'Plight' for Every American

By DONALD I. ROGERS

Along with its Medicare package, the Senate has proposed a plan which would allow people to retire earlier under the Social Security system. If adopted, they can quit at age 60 and accept two-thirds of their pension, or at 62 and receive 80 per cent, or forge on until 65 and get the full pension.

This may be a good plan, though it will cost the Social Security fund something like $500,000 additional each year. What bothers some of us is the fact that the U.S. government seems to figure that all Americans are either very old, or if not old, very tired, or if not tired, very poor. Outside of a little civil rights legislation, Congress during this session has spent most of its time considering the "plight" of the aged needing medical attention, the not-quite-aged who don't want to work anymore, the middle aged who don't have jobs or aptitudes or skills, and the young who will stage riots and practice rebellion if they are not given special federal attention.

Whatever happened to the broad band of middle-class Americans who, according to the latest Department of Labor report, are earning the highest amount of money ever received by workers in history? The same report showed that there are more Americans sharing in this bounty than ever before.

Aren't there any Americans around who will enjoy healthy old ages, or who really enjoy working and will want to keep at it until 65, or who have usable skills and want to put them to productive use? Aren't there any wholesome kids who are content to be kids and are ready to absorb the educational process as it is offered, without requiring special handling?

The incongruous thing about the Johnson program and the present session of Congress is that the federal government has been deeply concerned with giving the voting franchise to an increasing number of Americans at the same time that it is busily convincing us that an enormous number of Americans are incapable of caring even for themselves, much less a nation.

Long ago the voters repudiated the contention of Alexander Hamilton that those who couldn't earn a living shouldn't have the right to decide the fate of the country in the voting booth, but apparently there are more incompetents than most people thought. That's the impression one gets from a review of current legislation, enacted, proposed or in process.

The truth is, anyone being born today has got to expect to live longer. Medical science has virtually decreed such a fate for those who escape death by air pollution, highway mishap, heart attack, cancer, snakebite or nuclear annihilation. There's no alternative but to face up to a longer life span.

There was a day, of course, when humans would have welcomed this prospect. Stories are handed down indicating that in older days people even prayed for longer lives. Apparently now, however, it's a problem—a national problem, one demanding nearly the full time of our elected representatives.

There was a U.N. report not long ago which showed that as of this year one-half the world population is 25 years old or younger, and that by 1980 one-half the world population will be in its teens.

It makes one a bit apprehensive. If the younger half is to spend its time rioting and receiving special instructions, and the older half is to work less and retire earlier, who's going to mind the store? Big Brother?

If so, some of us may start praying for a shorter life span.

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A Blue Redcap

From the Richmond *News Leader*

The Mobile *Press* recently related the story of a redcap at Mobile's Municipal airport who suddenly has found the full force of the U.S. Department of Labor arrayed against his small enterprise. It seems that the redcap, Clarence Robinson, has been carrying bags for "tips only" for 17 years at the airport.

Recently he told a couple of fellows that they could share his duties with him on an eight-hour-shift basis. Thus Robinson, who pays the city $30 a month for his redcap franchise, could work a shorter day. He takes no cut out of their tips; he asked only that they help him pay the city its monthly fee.

Then along came Big Brother, in the guise of an agent from the Department of Labor's wage and hour branch, to inquire about wage scales paid Robinson's two helpers. Robinson looked blank; the two fellows got tips, just as he does, and he clears about $30 a week.

Well, the agent said, as an interstate employer you have to pay them the federal minimum wage of $1.25 an hour.

The news that he was an interstate employer because of an informal agreement came as something of a surprise to Robinson. To pay the two helpers the minimum wage would cost him about $126 weekly, he figures, or four times as much as he manages to clear for himself. The wage and hour branch was unsympathetic to his dilemma: An agent suggested that he approach the Small Business Administration for a loan to tide him over. As an alternative, he could maybe go on relief or apply for unemployment benefits.

For a hard-working redcap, it's a dismal picture. Color him blue.

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SPOTLIGHT on CONGRESS

"I am beginning to think that this Administration does not know what is going on, and if it does know what is happening, it certainly has not been able to do very much about it. First we lose our gold, then we lose our silver. The next thing we lose will probably be Uncle Sam's pants."—Rep. Paul Fino (R.-N.Y.)

Sound Money

By REP. RICHARD ROUDEBUSH (R.-Ind.)

This great nation we all love has traveled the road of sound money policies since the days of Alexander Hamilton. We have combined this with unbounded spirit and initiative to create the greatest productive society, the highest standard of living and the greatest military power in the history of man on this earth. In our efforts to help the nations of the world, we have overspent—rolling up huge deficit after deficit until we have incurred massive debt and ever-spiraling inflation. It is time we looked to our own national best interests, for we are no good to ourselves or our neighbors and the cause of freedom as a financial incompetent—easy prey for our Communist enemies. The fly-by-night salesmen of the "Great Society" want us to buy now and pay later. The sad part is that we will very likely do just that—pay later. And there is a great possibility that we will eventually find that the price was too high.

What Subsidy Next?

By REP. A. SYDNEY HERLONG (D.-Fla.)

This whole business of attempting to embark on a program of rent subsidies or supplements has caused me to ponder just what comes next. If a man has substandard clothing, would we not have to give him a subsidy so that he can wear as expensive clothes as others? Recreation has become an integral part of our lives—would we not have to subsidize recreation to keep a man from feeling frustrated because he cannot afford the same recreational activities and clubs that his neighbor enjoys?

Role of Congress

By REP. THOMAS CURTIS (R.-Mo.)

Is Congress essentially a study and deliberative body, or is it primarily a focal point for pressures to be applied to force through by devious means judgments made elsewhere in the society? Herein lies, in my judgment, the most important issue facing our society today. The substantive decisions our society makes on the crucial issues presently facing us, important as they may be, including the decisions of war and peace, are subordinate to this procedural question. There is a large body of political thinkers who wish to make Congress into a mechanism merely to reflect the decisions made elsewhere in our society through a process other than open study and debate. Perhaps judgments are better made behind closed doors in the executive branch of the government, on Pennsylvania Avenue, in Washington, D.C., or behind closed doors in Wall Street of New York City, or behind closed doors in the academic cloisters along Charles River in Massachusetts, but I doubt it for two basic reasons. (1) This confined type of decision-making does not avail itself of the greatest amount of the knowledge and wisdom which exists within the society. (2) This confined type of decision-making does not avail itself of the advantages derived from the hammering-out techniques which are the essence of public debate in a common forum; e.g., the Congress of representatives elected by the people, where all sides are permitted to present their views and to cross-examine those who expound contrary views, in public.

Allies Aid Enemy

By REP. E. Y. BERRY (R.-S. D.)

It is difficult to understand how nations of the free world, who have been the beneficiaries of our aid for years, could do business with the Communist aggressors. Yet, unclassified reports from Lloyds of London indicate that 65 merchant ships from Britain, Japan, Greece, Norway, Holland and Lebanon have sold to North Viet Nam this year. Classified reports are even more shocking. So long as this trade in aid of our enemies continues we cannot hope to win—so long as we permit it, how can it be said that we really want to win?

Housing Bill

By SEN. ALLEN ELLENDER (D.-La.)

It was estimated in the Senate committee's report on Housing and Development Act of 1965 that approximately eight million families are living in substandard housing today. This is equal to about 14 per cent of the total number of American families. Personally, I have always had serious reservations about such statements because of the definitions attached to the words "standard" and "substandard." I cannot help recalling that the house in which I was born and grew up, as well as the homes of many of my readers, would be considered very much "substandard" today. Yet the homes were warm and dry and clean—unless they were under water during floodtime—and they were that way because we worked at it ourselves. Today, some persons appear before Congress to testify that they are forced to live in unsanitary and unsafe dwellings. Although I am not defending the so-called "slumlords," or those who make their livelihood by exploiting the poverty and misery of others, I cannot help pointing out that instead of coming to Washington to appear before Congress, much good work and many improvements could be made by the simple operation of a mop and a broom.

Aid to Egypt

By REP. ODIN LANGEN (R.-Minn.)

It is interesting to note that this latest aid to Egypt comes about because the President has decided that it is in the best "national interest." Does the national interest call for us to give aid to a country that professes lasting friendship with Communist bloc nations? We have to draw the line somewhere in our seemingly perpetual willingness to dole out U.S. dollars and products to anyone who stretches out their hand, either friend or foe.

Why Lodge?

By REP. EDWARD DERWINSKI (R.-Ill.)

In view of the unsuccessful performance of Henry Cabot Lodge in his previous service in Saigon, I do not believe that he is the man to be entrusted with this [ambassadorial] assignment under the present tense conditions in Viet Nam. Since, while Lodge was ambassador, the murder of President Diem and a series of coups took place, he can hardly be pointed to as having effectively aided the South Vietnamese in their efforts against the Viet Cong aggressors. The Administration is completely contradictory in its handling of the Viet Nam war by committing thousands of additional U. S. troops to combat in that country while instigating diplomatic policies that preclude victory over the Communist aggressors. Lodge, in his recent world tour, was guilty of a number of erratic and dubious statements, including his illusion to sanctuaries in parts of North Viet Nam. What South Viet Nam needs is reaffirmation of complete U. S. support, not the reappointment of a man whose role in one of its tragic chapters remains undisclosed.

Exercise of License

By REP. GEORGE HANSEN (R.-Idaho)

Whither are we drifting? There was a time when young Americans, almost to a man, were proud to fight—and even die—for our country. But now? We witness increasing numbers who defiantly burn their draft cards, saying they will not fight. They conduct sit-ins and lie-ins protesting our country's policy in Viet Nam—not an exercise of the liberty of free speech guaranteed to us under the Constitution, but rather an exercise of license which would result in imprisonment or a firing squad if conducted under the Red flag of communism which many of them are actively seeking to justify.

Disarmament Moves

By REP. CRAIG HOSMER (R.-Calif.)

The work of Washington's disarmers is being made easier by the seemingly calculated elimination of top military spokesmen capable of communicating authoritatively with the American public. Such popular figures as Adm. Arleigh (31 Knot) Burke and cigar-chomping Gen. Curtis LeMay are on the retired rolls. No successors have been permitted to develop public prominence. Probably not one person in a thousand can even name our present chief of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. A tribute to the steady progress of the disarmers came recently in the form of a lack of outcry when a U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, the late Adlai Stevenson, promised a further softening of the American position on test ban treaty safeguards. When negotiations for a comprehensive treaty broke off in 1963, U.S. demands for annual inspections in Soviet territory had been whittled from 20 to 7. Khrushchev still adamantly maintained "three or four" would be ample. Stevenson promised that the Johnson Administration now "is willing to explore" further what constitutes "an adequate inspection system."

Political Philosophy of Youth

By REP. EDWARD J. GURNEY (R.-Fla.)

A recent survey among young people graphically illustrates a shocking trend away from those principles which the founding fathers of our Republic embraced so wisely.

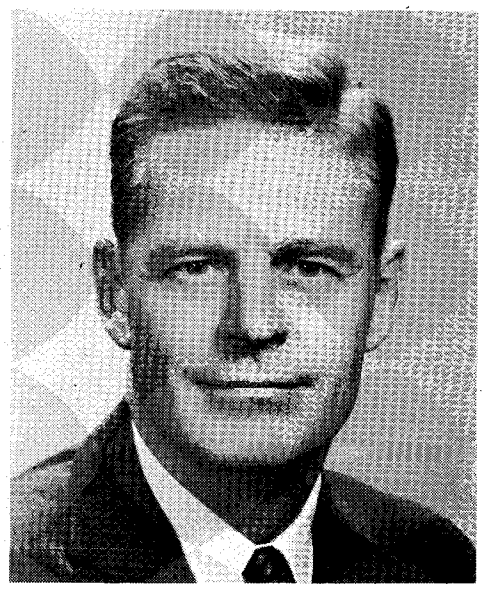
The results of the survey were published by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce. They bear repeating:

- 62 per cent of our youngsters thought a worker should not produce all he can.
- 62 per cent said government has responsibility to provide jobs.
- 61 per cent rejected the profit incentive as necessary to the survival of free enterprise.
- 53 per cent believed in government ownership of banks, railroads and steel companies.
- 56 per cent voted for close government regulation on all business.

If these figures are anywhere near true, there is a massive job to be done in the education of our youngsters. But with publications such as one recently brought to my attention, it's doubtful that approach will solve the problem.

The January 18-22 issue of "My Weekly Reader," widely circulated in the nation and read by grade school students, contained the following paragraph.

"The Great Society defined. . . . is a place where no one is poor, schooling through college is free, all sick people are cared for, and cities and countryside are made beautiful."



Rep. Edward Gurney (R.-Fla.) notes some dangerous trends among U. S. youth.

Everybody equates the "Great Society," of course, with the present Administration in Washington.

I, for one, think this is no proper place to make a political pitch for a political party in power, in a Weekly Reader distributed among grade school students.

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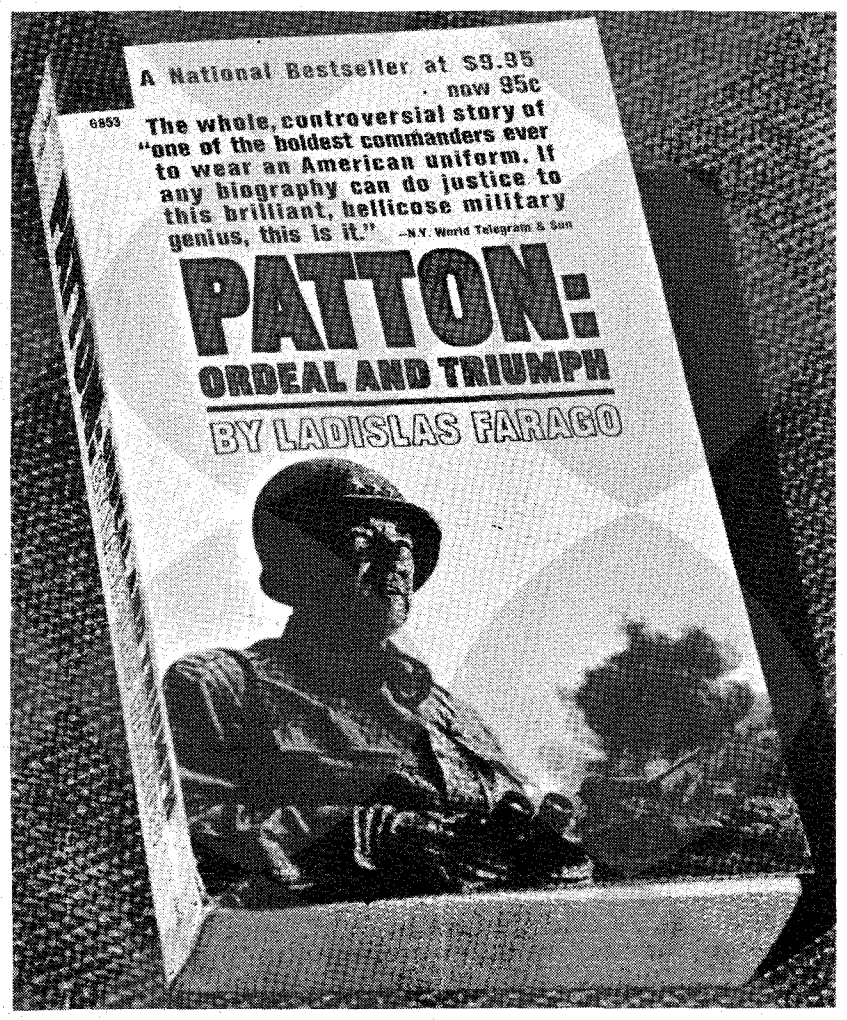

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- **What was the truth behind the slapping incidents?**

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